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# The Antiquary

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## An Illustrated Magazine

devoted to  
the study of  
the Past

*"I love everything  
that's old: old friends,  
old times, old manners,  
old books, old wine."*

*Goldsmith*

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# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1907.

## Notes of the Month.

THE Manchester Classical Association has been conducting excavations on the site of the old Roman fort of Mancunium—an enterprise not unattended with difficulty, for the site is in the centre of the great city of to-day. Yet in some ways the work has entailed less difficulty than might have been expected. The site of the camp is crossed by railway arches, and the soil underneath them can be dug without disturbing any buildings. Some of the land, again, has never been built upon, and one part is covered by a tip, under which lies the virgin soil. On the other hand, the ground, as can be imagined, is packed hard, and progress has been slow. Part of the western rampart of the fort, and some foundations within the Castellum, have been uncovered; and among the miscellaneous finds have been roofing-tiles, coins, a fine "Samian" bowl, part of the stone capital of a pillar, bricks, and fragments of pottery, querns, etc. The western rampart was found almost exactly in the position indicated by Whitaker, who gives a graphic description of the walls as he saw them in 1771. "The upper surface of what remains of the wall," says the *Manchester Guardian* of January 7, "is hardly 2 feet below the present ground level, and a clean section shows the structure to consist of 2 feet of clay, about 1½ feet of small boulders laid in puddled clay, and a mortared wall above. Running apparently parallel to this line of rampart (the exact position will be

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known when the results of the survey have been plotted), two well-preserved floors, paved with red sandstone, have been laid bare. One of these (about 100 feet long) was evidently the floor of an important building, and an excellent facing marks its eastern boundary; the west face has not yet been traced. While this was being surveyed on Saturday it was pointed out by Mr. John Swarbrick that the fragments of wall flanking the building had the appearance of having been buttresses. In all the Roman forts in Britain long buttressed buildings with raised floors are found, having cross-walls connecting the buttresses. They are conjectured with good reason to represent the granary or storehouse, of which Tacitus gives such graphic details in the *Agricola*. Now at least one cross-wall is indicated in line with one of the supposed buttresses in our building, which may, therefore, turn out upon fuller investigation to have been one of the granaries of Mancunium."



Funds are much needed for the further prosecution of the excavations. The honorary secretary of the committee which has the work in hand is Mr. F. A. Bruton, 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester. In a letter to Mr. Bruton, promising a donation to the fund, Dr. Haverfield says:

"I am extremely glad that you have found the rampart and other things. The buttressed building, of course, occurs elsewhere regularly, and often near the rampart—compare, for example, Gellygaer. In respect to the existence of stone buildings . . . the tendency to use stone for ramparts or interior buildings was undoubtedly stronger in the late second and third than in the late first and early second centuries. But the supply of accessible stone and wood and other accidental circumstances caused varieties, as is natural in a transition period, and certain important buildings, like the storehouses (or whatever the buttressed buildings were), were almost always stone in permanent forts. The size and importance of the fort had less to do with the choice—I think, indeed, it had very little, so long as the fort was intended to be permanent."

The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society visited the site on January 12. Illus-

F

trations of the fine "Samian" bowl referred to above appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Graphic*, both of January 8.



In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Carøe cites Canterbury Cathedral as an instance of the irreparable injury that is being caused to historic buildings by the action of coal smoke. Although a small city with no large manufacturing establishments (says the *Builder* of December 29), Canterbury is, nevertheless, capable of producing smoke in sufficient volume to cause the most serious results. Following the expenditure of £9,000 upon three faces of the Angel Tower, the scaffolding has been arranged so as to permit examination of the fourth face, with the result that Mr. Carøe finds it to be in a deplorable condition. The stone is rotten behind the crust of smoke, and the work of the ancient craftsman is gone for ever. Analysis proves that this condition is due entirely to coal smoke, an agent whose destructive qualities cannot be realized by those who produce it so freely, or by those who ought to prevent its production. We are quite in sympathy with Mr. Carøe in his appeal to the manufacturers and local authorities of Canterbury, but fear that even if the discharge from factory chimneys were rendered smokeless, there would still be something to fear from the invisible products of combustion, as well as from the smoke emitted by domestic chimney-pots, which, taken collectively, are not less harmful than isolated flues of more monumental proportions.



An appeal, backed by a very strong committee, is being issued for funds to provide a new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge. The University possesses collections which are both numerous and valuable, but all this material is "rendered practically useless by the fact that only a fraction of it can be exhibited. Oxford possesses in the Pitt Rivers Museum a magnificent building which permits of the exhibition of its collections in a manner that specially facilitates teaching, but the museum at Cambridge is little more than two narrow passages. Not only are there no rooms

available for demonstration or research, but a corner of the basement has to serve as workroom, and cases have to be unpacked in the galleries. Even the basement became so crowded three years ago that a warehouse half a mile distant had to be hired for storing part of the collections. Under such conditions, as may readily be conceived, the actual preservation of the specimens is becoming a matter of difficulty. It is, moreover, found that potential donors are beginning to hesitate about offering their collections if they are housed in such disadvantageous circumstances." We warmly commend this appeal to our readers. The secretary is Mr. J. E. Foster, 10, Trinity Street, Cambridge.



Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "The great works being carried out at Winchester Cathedral Church have brought to light many relics of the past from the Roman period to the eve of that art-destructive time, the Reformation. A curious thing has this month (December) been found—viz., a yard-measure made of box-wood, and in perfect condition save that it is very slightly defective in length. Whilst dealing with the preparations to underpin a clustered column of De Lucy's Early English work, a small piece of the beautiful wainscot oak panelling of Bishop Langton was moved from its north wall. Mr. Ferrar, the intelligent head of Messrs. Thompson's staff, noticed amidst the flints and rubble at the base of the wall a slight wooden projection. Removing the flints, etc., he found the yard-measure, which doubtless was mislaid by one of the craftsmen who worked on the chantry at the close of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century (Langton died of the plague in the year 1500), and it became hidden, and thus buried in the rough wall. The scale of inches, and half and quarter ditto, are marked off on the boxwood, and 36 indicates the inches at the end. The shrinkage of the wood may be ascribed to its place in the wall. The underpinning of the walls of De Lucy's aisles is going forward steadily, as also is the keying of the vaulting in the three aisles of this Bishop's early Early English work. The plaster fillets placed on the outer walls of the north transept—Walkelyn's Norman

work—are watched narrowly in order to detect any 'movement,' and that there is such motion is shown by the cracks in the plaster. That there were weak places in this transept at the time of the repairs and restorations in the time of Dr. Knott and Mr. Garbett, many years ago, is evident by the presence of new stones, and one or two such recently pulled out have revealed a great settlement or crack which goes right through the west wall of the above transept, enabling a person to see into the interior of the structure, and to trace the weakness right up to the parapet. The walls will be watched very carefully. The scaffolding at the west front for repairing the defective stonework of fifty years ago is nearly completed, and a fine work in itself."



The *Scotsman* of December 6 says that Lord Leith of Fyvie has presented to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, "a very interesting and somewhat rare chamber organ, which originally belonged to one of his forbears, the Hon. Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the thirteenth Lord Forbes. This instrument was put into Canaan Lodge, Canaan Lane, when the house was built some time between 1750 and 1760, so that it is now 150 years old. It is in excellent preservation, and could still be used effectively as a musical instrument. But its chief interest as a museum specimen lies in the fact that it is an example of an organ belonging to the period before the manual had taken on the appearance with which we are now so familiar, and when the present arrangement was exactly reversed, all the sharps and flats being white, while the rest of the notes are black. The organ stands 10½ feet in height, and the three Gothic pinnacles which surmount the compartments containing the ornamental gilt pipes forming the front of the instrument are suitably decorated with carved crockets and finials. There are six stops, and the bellows are worked both by foot and hand levers."



At a meeting of the Stirling Archæological Society, held on December 18, Mr. John E. Shearer exhibited two coins, blackened with age, a little larger than the present-day six-

penny piece, which were picked up a few days before on the Gowan Hill, Stirling. The turf had got torn away, and the coins were exposed on the surface. When rubbed they were found to be in a very good state of preservation, and, curiously, one is a silver penny of Edward I. of England, who reigned 1272 to 1307, and the other a silver penny of Alexander III. of Scotland, who reigned 1249 to 1285. About two years ago, at a point very near the same place, silver coins of these two Kings were found side by side. About this time Scotland was almost in the hands of England, and these finds would seem to show that the English coinage was being used in Scotland along with the Scotch coinage.



To the *East Anglian Daily Times* Mr. Edward Smith, of Putney, sends a long note contesting the traditional association of Dunwich with the site of the See of East Anglia. After quoting the various references, earlier than Camden, who identified Dunmoe with Dunwich, to the See of Dommoc, Domuc, Dunmoe, Domoc, as it was variously spelt, Mr. Smith continues: "It seemed as if 'Dunmoe' was a good deal nearer to 'Dunmoe' than 'Dunwich,' and was not impossible, seeing that we are uncertain as to the exact boundaries of East Anglia. This suggestion was made some years ago in *Notes and Queries*, and rebutted by Dr. Copinger, but that worthy scholar and antiquary spoilt his defence of Dunwich by giving the very words of Bartholomew de Cotton, with which I was previously unacquainted, and which dispelled at once any doubts as to the real site of 'Dommoc,' long time sunk beneath the encroaching waves of the sea. It remains to be said that Felixstowe records and traditions tell of a Church of St. Felix, and a monastic cell, which existed before the great inundation; also that the existing name of the place can have no other origin but the obvious one.

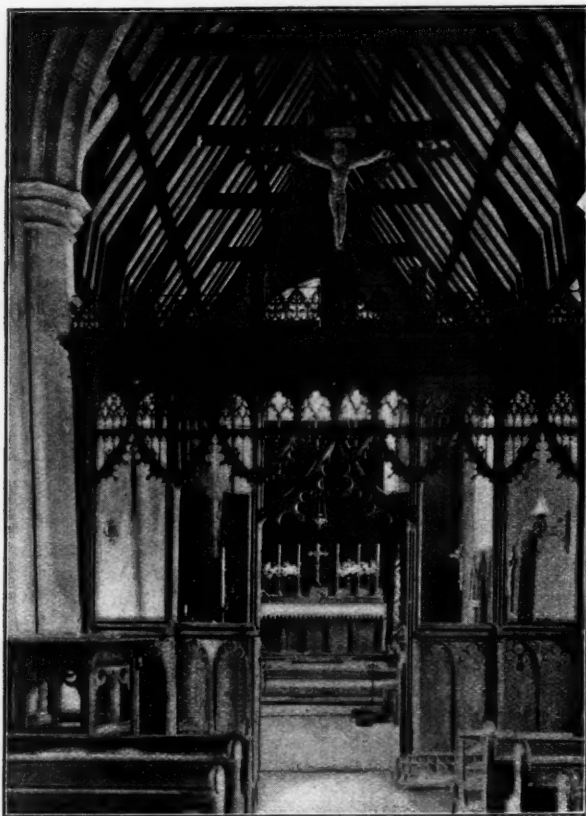
"All this is but a step on the lines of modern research, which is slowly but surely uprooting much error, great and small. The mere raising of the question will interest most East Anglians, and it will be not a small matter for the folks of Felixstowe, should it be finally established that their town is on or

near the site of the little port of 'Dommoc,' the landing-place of Felix, the Apostle of East Anglia."



Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, writes: "The little church dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul at Mautby is situated betwixt and between Norwich and Yarmouth. It is of apparently

tracery head, in the second panel from the south wall, is a small piercing, little larger than a keyhole. Some interest is attached to this, as local tradition roundly asserts it was formerly used as a confessional. The penitent—so everyone thereabouts believes—devoutly knelt before it, upon the western side, and whispered shortcomings through to



MAUTBY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

fourteenth-century construction, and possesses a circular tower, going off to an octagon towards the top. This tower is evidently earlier date. Within, a fifteenth-century oak screen forms the line of demarcation between nave and chancel. As may be seen from the accompanying litho-photo, just below the transom, and level with the springing of the

the attentive priest seated within the chancel. The present rector tells me he believes a screen of the same date exists in the same county (name not given) that possesses a similar aperture, concerning which the same belief exists.

"I record the tale for what it may be worth. With a somewhat extended knowledge



of old screens, the theory is altogether new to me.

"P.S.—Since the above was written, a writer (Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B.) in the *Church Times* for January 4 mentions similar piercings in the old fifteenth-century oak rood-screens at Llangelynin, Dolwyddelan, Southleigh (Oxon), and Guilden Morden (Cambs.) churches. The popular belief is that these were used for confessional purposes."



We note with pleasure that the award from the Lyell Geological Fund, established under the will of the late Sir Charles Lyell, has been made this year by the Council of the Geological Society to our valued contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the curator of the Municipal Museum at Hull, and to Mr. T. C. Cantrill.



The New Year's number of the *Builder*, dated January 5, is, as usual, a fine budget of things new and old. The illustrations include no less than twenty-two plates of the buildings, public and private, of Berlin, giving a general impression of the architecture of the capital of the German Empire, with an accompanying descriptive and critical article. There are also a few good drawings, by Mr. Sidney Heath, of bench-ends in the church of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.



By the Act which empowers the Government of India to take over for preservation archaeological works of national interest and importance, the Sinbyame Pagoda, which is the only building of its type in the Mingun province of Burma, has been placed under State protection.



The next historic pageant is to conclude the Commemoration festivities at Oxford in June. There is no lack of material. A programme of twenty-one scenes has been drawn up, some of which will be merely pageants, others dramatic episodes. The story of St. Frideswide will be the starting-point—told in a dramatic episode—thus going back to what are supposed to be the beginnings of the city. The second scene will be the presentation by King John of a charter to the city.

The original charter is still preserved amongst the civic muniments. Next comes the arrival of Theobaldus Stampensis with his scholars, from whence present-day historians date the beginnings of the University as now constituted, to be followed by the migration from Paris which made the University leap into world-wide fame. Scenes in the Jewry, there being a very large settlement of Jews in the city in the Middle Ages, will then be given, and the meeting between Fair Rosamond and Queen Eleanor, followed by the arrival of the Pope's Legate in the reign of Henry III. Next comes the terrible Town and Gown fight of St. Scholastica's Day, 1354. The struggle continued for three days, and on the second evening the townsmen called in the country people to their assistance, and, thus reinforced, completely overpowered the scholars, numbers of whom were killed and wounded. The town suffered severe penalties in consequence, and until comparatively recent times the Mayor and chief citizens attended at St. Mary's Church on the anniversary of the day, and, after listening to the Litany, each paid tribute of a penny.



The resistance of the University to Archbishop Arundel in 1409 will next be pictured. Arundel was Archbishop of Canterbury, and his virulent persecution of the followers of Wicklif aroused such intense indignation that all academical business was suspended, and the scholars retired into the country. So serious did matters become that the King, Henry IV., himself wrote several letters to the members of the University, requesting them to come back. These rather gruesome scenes will be followed by a masque of the mediæval curriculum, and an incident introducing Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to whom Oxford owes the original foundation of the Bodleian Library. An incident in Wolsey's Oxford career, the martyrdom procession of Cranmer, and the funeral procession of Amy Robsart will next be shown. A short dramatic episode will give the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Oxford. Next will come the Reception of Charles I. by Archbishop Laud; an Oxford scene in the Civil Wars; and the presentation of the mace to Oxford by King Charles when Parliament met there. The expulsion

of the Fellows of Magdalen by James II., because they refused to accept his nomination to the headship, and the Jacobite riots will lead up to the final grand pageant—the meeting of the Allied Sovereigns in Oxford in 1814.



Bury St. Edmunds will follow with a pageant which will take place during the second week of July in the famous Abbey grounds. The scheme covers the history of Bury and East Anglia from the time of the Romans until the period of Mary Tudor, the story being presented in seven episodes and a final tableau. The first episode has been contributed by Mr. Stuart Ogilvie, the author of various well-known plays, and Mr. James Rhoades will be responsible for the connecting narrative choruses, as he was for the Sherborne and Warwick pageants. The official description announces that "The history of Bury St. Edmunds is so crowded with picturesque and stirring incidents, many of which have helped to shape the history of England, and, one might almost say, the history of the world, that it has been exceptionally difficult to decide what to include or what to omit in our short traffic of less than three hours. A more panoramic plan than those of Sherborne or Warwick has, therefore, been adopted, and some of the episodes have been made to cover long periods, and to include many events."



Excavations have been in progress in the Roman area of the Castle of Pevensey, and have yielded results of considerable interest and value. Although no foundations of permanent buildings have yet been found within the walls, evidences of occupation are plentiful. A number of coins, mostly of the fourth century, a bronze steelyard, stamped titles, and many fragments of decorated pottery, are amongst the finds. Much remains still to be done, and further funds are required. Subscriptions may be sent to the honorary secretary of the Excavation Committee, Mr. L. F. Salzmann, 10, Orange Street, W.C.



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 10 the following were elected

Fellows: The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, Colonel J. W. Robinson Parker, Rev. R. M' Serjeantson, and Messrs. A. R. Malden, D. R. MacIver, G. H. Viner, and Rupert B. Howorth.



The discovery of a bronze case containing Roman coins near Llandudno on January 11 is to form the subject of a coroner's inquiry, and the police took possession of nearly five hundred pieces on Saturday, January 12. From the position of the treasure, which was found at some depth in the detritus of stone and soil at the foot of a limestone precipice, forming the southern face of the Little Orme's Head, it is believed to have lain there for sixteen hundred years.



"Dr. von Lecoq," says the *Times* of January 3, "who has been travelling in remote parts of Central Asia as a scientific emissary of the Prussian Government, and whose safe arrival in Kashmir was announced in our telegraphic columns on November 30, has given the Srinagar correspondent of the *Times of India* some details of the fruits of his expedition. Dr. von Lecoq, who is an assistant in the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Berlin, accompanied by a museum subordinate, left Berlin in September, 1904, and proceeded to Urumchi, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, and thence proceeded to Turfan, five days' march distant, in about 42 degrees of latitude. After three months of fruitless excavation, there was a great find of wall pictures and of manuscripts. The ten chief languages of these documents were Nagari, Central Asian Brahmi, Chinese, Tibetan, Tangut, Syriac, Manichæan, Uighur, Koh-Turkish (the root language of the Turks), and an unknown tongue, described as 'a curious and undeciphered variation of Syriac.' The Tangut is a kind of Tibetan speech, hitherto known merely in a few rock inscriptions. The Manichæan writings are in the alphabet invented by Mani (deciphered in the last two or three years by Dr. F. W. K. Muller, of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum) but the language used is Middle Persian. These manuscripts are expected to throw light upon the hardly-known Early Persian speech, so

important in the history of the Parsis. Most of the manuscripts found are on paper, never on papyrus, but some are on carefully-dressed white leather, and others are on wood. The wall paintings on plaster are mostly Buddhist, and they are thought to provide the missing stepping-stone by which Indian art advanced across Asia to Japan. The furious zeal of the Chinese conquerors of Turkestan against Buddhism was exemplified by the discovery of the packed bodies, still clad and odorous, of a multitude of Buddhist monks driven into a temple, and stifled there, more than a thousand years ago. At the end of 1905, Professor Albert Grunwedel joined Dr. von Lecoq at Kashgar, and together they excavated at Kucha and Kurla. They made new large finds of Nagari and Brahmi manuscripts, tablets with Brahmi and Kharosthi inscriptions, and extraordinary oil-paintings. Professor Grunwedel and a subordinate are still working in Turkestan, but Dr. von Lecoq had to leave them owing to impaired health, and reached Srinagar after a perilous journey with Captain Sherer, of the Royal Artillery. He told the correspondent that the expedition had in no sense trespassed on Dr. Stein's preserve, being, in fact, many hundreds of miles away from the scene of his labours in Southern Turkestan. The manuscripts fill fifteen chests, and altogether more than 200 cases of 'finds' have been sent to Berlin. The expedition up to that date had cost the German Government £10,000, a sum which may be contrasted with the £800 spent on Dr. Stein's epoch-marking expedition of 1900-1901 by the Indian Government. Dr. von Lecoq estimates that the publication of the results of the expedition, with plates, on the model of Dr. Stein's *Ancient Khotan*, would fill twenty-five large quarto volumes."

Country Life of December 22 contained some very fine photographic illustrations of screens in the Devonshire churches of Totnes and Berry Pomeroy; and the issue for January 5 had illustrations of two grotesquely carved bench-ends in the parish church of Ufford, Northamptonshire.



## Some Extracts from an Eighteenth-Century Note-book.

By THE REV. VICTOR L. WHITECHURCH,  
VICAR OF BLEWBURY.

**R**EPOSING in the ancient chest of the Church of St. Michael, Blewbery, is a torn and quaint note-book that was kept by two of my predecessors in the eighteenth century. These notes serve to throw some light upon the state of things which existed prior to the time when a tithe-rent charge was commuted. In these days the owner of such a charge watches week by week the table of corn averages, and sighs when he sees a drop in the prices. Then, however, the incumbent who depended upon a tithe-rent charge had to watch many other things—to wit, his neighbours' fields and orchards, the gathering and selling of the fruit, the grazing and shearing of the sheep, and as in those days the idea probably obtained as much as it often does now of "gettin' the better o' parson," no doubt many a computation of apples, corn, and cherries carefully made in the Vicarage study after a series of "pastoral visits" might have been corrected to the advantage of the said parson.

However, a certain John Webb, who was Vicar of the old-world village of Blewbury from 1720 to 1759, was a gentleman who had his eyes wide open with regard to the collecting of his tithe. In those days Berkshire was in the Diocese of Salisbury (from 1142 to 1540 there were Prebendaries of Blewbury in Salisbury Cathedral), and John Webb was, apparently, given the living by Bishop Talbot. His first entry in the old note-book is as follows:

July 25, 1720. John Webb, Then inducted into ye Vicarage of Blewbury by ye Revd. Mr White of Hagborne.

### FFEEs.

		£	s.	d.
Presentat <sup>n</sup>	...	00	10	00
Impress Reg...	...	04	00	5
Institution	...	05	12	2
Impress Reg...	...	00	17	6
		<hr/>		
		11	00	1

Apparently, the Vicarage was not immediately habitable, for he goes on to inform us that on "Satur. August 13th 1720" he "came to Mr. Witherell to Board, £15 os. od. per Annum." Mr. Witherell could scarcely have "got the better of the new parson" here!

Then he commences with his tithe notes:

"1720. Took the Vicarage Dues in kind, as they became due. Having no transcript left me whereby I might make an estimate of the value of the Vicar's dues, for my own and my Successor's profit, that the Church may not be deprived by the unjust management of her Negligent Steward, I leave this tho' an imperfect account as some direction and help for improvement."

This outburst of indignation against his predecessor as a "Negligent Steward" is very fine. But human nature is the same in the twentieth as in the eighteenth century, and the slanging of immediate predecessors by new incumbents is not unknown to-day, even if the remarks made are not so carefully handed down to posterity.

John Webb goes on:

"From the Registers' Office at Salisbury I have taken a copy of the endowment of the Vicarage, with the Tythe of wool and Lamb, the commons for sheep being Letten out, by the proprietors, to shepherds, who stock them with sheep of their own; finding it difficult to account with them for Tithe, upon the score of their frequent buying and selling, put me upon getting the augmentation and then to take up the Tithe of wool and Lambs in kind, when it became due on the Sheerday, and when the Lambs are weaned, or weanable."

Poor perplexed parson! He evidently had much trouble with these sheep and lambs for several years. It must have been very irritating to stroll up on the downs, count a goodly number of sheep, figure out the nice little sum that a tenth of their wool was likely to bring at the "sheering day," and then to find that the greater part of them were sold, or driven off to other parishes by those wise and far-seeing shepherds before that same great day arrived. Here is a piteous note, followed by an indignant one:

"The ewes are sent away to wintering at

All hallow's day (?) or then about, and return again with their Lambs at Lady day. The Lambs are wean'd at Blewbury yet pay no Tithe, tho' it does not appear they pay any where they are wintered."

"It is but of late years the Shepherds have taken to keep Lambs, so that now the stock of Sheep is less, & consequently the Tithe wool is less, because of their agreement to Stint the Commons with sheep, and so increase in the Breeding of Lambs, which Lambs are not shorn."

But this horrible conspiracy of the Shepherds against the parson seems to have been eventually suppressed by the sturdy John Webb, for in 1729 there is an exultant entry telling us that he got his nine years' arrears for those Lambs—to wit, twelve pence for every tenth lamb, "and so to be continued," he adds, in the words of one who had gained a distinct victory.

But the stock were not the only troublous items in those days. Blewbury was, and is still, noted for its cherries and apples. These, of course, were duly tithed. Now, in the selling of fruit there are certain customs which, I believe, obtain in some cases to this day, by which bargain money is given or received apart from the actual price of the goods. John Webb, we may be sure, was keen to observe this, and he has left the following:

"Cherrys commonly sold, sometimes the owner, sometimes the purchaser, pays the tenth of the mony, which is satisfactory, but the buyer gives a pair of Gloves, a Guinea or two, to the Seller's wife, which is sometimes used as fraud to Cheat the Tithe."

Shepherds were bad enough, but when it came to women interfering in the tithe by receiving "a pair of Gloves," we can imagine the case was a still more difficult one to deal with. Immediately under the above note is a perfectly beautiful burst of indignation written by Humphry Smythies, who became Vicar of Blewbury in 1759 on John Webb's death:

"I own my obligation to my Predecessor for his observation of the fraud sometime practic'd w<sup>th</sup> regard to ye Seller's wife, and hereby beg to deliver down to Posterity the name of — of Hagbourn, whom I detected in this roguery, declaring, nay,



offering to confirm it upon Oath if required that He gave ——— but 50s. for Cherries when ye wife inform'd me she was to have 5s. besides."

I will cheat Posterity by withholding the names. Their descendants live in the district, and the sins of the former Vicar might be visited upon the present one if I disclosed! And I don't think it is worth the sixpence that good Humphry Smythies lost over the transaction. The moral in those days was, evidently, "Cherchez la femme!"

There were "cow commons" on the downs in those days, and a road from the village is still called the "cow way." In the early morning a man would collect the various cows of the village, which he then drove to pasture for the day. The ancient bell which he rang at the foot of the "cow road" is still preserved in the village. Tithe was paid on cows, and John Webb, who, it will have been observed, had a shrewd business head on his shoulders, evidently thought that something might be done in the way of a "Vicarage milk walk," for he states that "if the milk could be taken up in kind it would be worth ten pounds per annum."

The idea seems to have commended itself to the astute Humphry Smythies, for in the year 1772 he remarks:

"Recoverd the Tythe of Milk in kind, not taken in the memory of man, but 3<sup>d</sup> per cow paid in lieu of it."

Also:

"Recover'd the Tythe of small seeds heretofore taken by the Lessees of ye great tythes. (N.B. Both these by filing a Bill in ye Exchequer, tho' they were given up by ye Defendants in ye bill without a hearing.)"

Which shows that he did not hesitate to have recourse to the law over his dues.

This quaint old note-book contains long lists of minute portions of tithe collected by the Vicars for apples, cows, etc. Sometimes they took it in kind, as in the case of honey, many pounds of which found their way to the Vicarage larder. It was the custom, however, to farm out much of the tithe, just as in these days incumbents often employ agents to collect it on commission, and many rough agreements appear in the old note-book under this head. One,

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Thomas Church, makes his mark to such an agreement in the year 1774, and besides the payment of a certain fixed sum, he undertakes to bring yearly a load of coals, consisting of a chaldron and a half from Streatley, to which place they were probably brought by river. The same man appears in another place as discharging arrears of rent by the carriage of faggots to the Vicarage.

Besides this letting and farming of tithes, Humphry Smythies to a certain extent anticipated the Tithe Commutation Act by making numerous agreements direct with the tithe-payers, by which the latter compounded with the Vicar by paying a fixed annual sum for a stated number of years, generally five or six. These agreements are valuable as showing the extreme simplicity of business arrangements in the eighteenth century. They are drawn up tersely enough in the Vicar's hand, and just signed by the tithe-payer, generally without a witness, and always, of course, without a stamp; but the notes show that they were punctiliously observed.

Space does not permit of more extracts from this interesting old note-book, which, by the way, contains other matter besides tithe. But I will conclude with just one that will give the reader some idea of the number of items that had to be taken into consideration by old-time country clergy in replenishing their purses.

THE RESPECTIVE SUMS PAID BY EACH MAN  
TO THE VICAR AS HIS DUES AT  
MICHELMAS, 1772.

W<sup>m</sup> Stone paid as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Apples in 1772 ... ..	16	0	
Clover seed in ye year 1770, the tithe of ye crop of ten acres ...	1	5	0
Lambs bred in 1771—7 score at 8/- ye score ... ..	2	16	0
Do. Agisted 80, 2 months ... ..	0	2	8
Piggs 2 ... ..	0	7	0
Calves 4 ... ..	0	17	6
Milk of Cows at 6s. each includ- ing Calves ... ..	1	5	0
Coltes 3 at 5s. each ... ..	0	15	0
Yard Lands 34 at 3d. each ... ..	0	8	6
Pigeons 30 dozen at ... ..	0	10	6
		G	

	£	s.	d.
Agistments in the Cow Com-			
mons 50 ... ..	2	6	3
Fowls & offerings ... ..	0	5	0
Agistments in 1771—20 ... ..	0	12	0
Dry cattle ... ..	0	3	6
Apples in 1771 ... ..	0	6	0
	12	15	11



## Notes on Some Rutland Antiquities.

By V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A., F.S.A.

**R**UTLAND, in spite of its limited size, contains much to interest the archæologist, though hitherto its claims in this direction hardly seem to have been adequately recognised.

It is proposed here to notice briefly only the earlier antiquities of the county so far as records are available of finds which have occurred within its borders.

### I. PREHISTORIC.

It is only within the last few years that we have been able to establish definitely the fact of Rutland having been occupied by man during the prehistoric period. Doubtless this deficiency of recorded evidence has been mainly due to an absence of competent investigators in the past, a state of affairs due in its turn to that general lack of interest in antiquarian matters which is now happily fast disappearing. Nevertheless, had anyone, say five or six years ago, set himself the task of compiling a set of county maps, marking the sites of prehistoric discoveries, it is to be feared that the Rutland sheet would have appeared, like the famous sea-chart described in Lewis Carroll's *Hunting of the Snark*, "a perfect and absolute blank." Now, however, we are able to point to several Stone-Age finds within the county, all of these being confined, as might have been expected, to the Neolithic period. They include several fairly good arrow-heads, and a number of scrapers and other worked flints which have

come to light in different parts of the county. The two most noteworthy finds occurred as recently as 1905.

One of these consists of a well-shaped flint celt, 7 inches long by 2½ inches in greatest breadth, which was found in the course of drainage operations in a street in Oakham. The implement is somewhat coarsely flaked, and shows no signs of polishing or grinding, but, nevertheless, is an excellent example of its type.

The second find occurred in a "swallow-hole" in a Freestone quarry at Great Casterton, and consisted of a human skeleton, a polished hornstone axe, a stone "muller," and three thin stone slabs of small size, evidently intended for shaping bone or horn implements. Unfortunately, the information as to the disposition of the skeleton within the fissure and the relative positions of the other objects is somewhat meagre. It would appear, however, that the latter lay at, or perhaps slightly above, the level of the human remains; but in the absence of any accurate knowledge on this point it would be rash to assert positively their connection one with the other, though all may fairly be attributed to the Neolithic period. The skull,\* which exhibits some interesting features, has been examined by Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh University, and by Dr. Robert Munro (the well-known authority on lake-dwellings and other cognate subjects), who have fully dealt with the matter in a joint paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on March 19, 1906. Professor Cunningham describes the skull as follows: "The calvaria, evidently that of a male, possesses certain strongly pronounced characters, which give it a striking individuality. These are—(1) a marked projection of the supra-orbital part of the frontal bone, due to expansion of the frontal air-sinuses; (2) a constriction of the cranium behind the orbits, leading to considerable narrowing of the forehead at this point; and (3) a strong backward slope

\* *Vide* illustration, which appeared in the paper by Dr. Munro and Dr. Cunningham, printed in vol. xxvi. of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, pp. 279 *et seq.* For permission to reproduce it here we are indebted to the Council of that Society.

of the frontal plate and the frontal bone." The cephalic index is shown to be  $73\frac{4}{5}$  (maximum length 188, maximum breadth 138), a dolichocephalic index; but, as Professor Cunningham points out, the large antero-posterior diameter is due in a considerable measure to the inflated air-sinuses, and *not* to a deposit of bone in this region, a distinction which it is important to note. Omitting the depth of the frontal air-sinus from the calculation, the maximum length is reduced to 172, giving a cephalic index of  $80\frac{2}{5}$ .

To quote Dr. Munro: "The skull appears

which have come under my observation for dealing with bone and antler." These curious and interesting tools have also been submitted to my friend Mr. Wright, of the Colchester Museum, whose opinion fully coincides with that of Professor Boyd Dawkins. The celt\* found near the skeleton is a well-formed hornstone implement of late Neolithic type, polished all over, and having a finely ground edge. It measures 4 inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width at the lower and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the upper end, with a maximum thickness of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

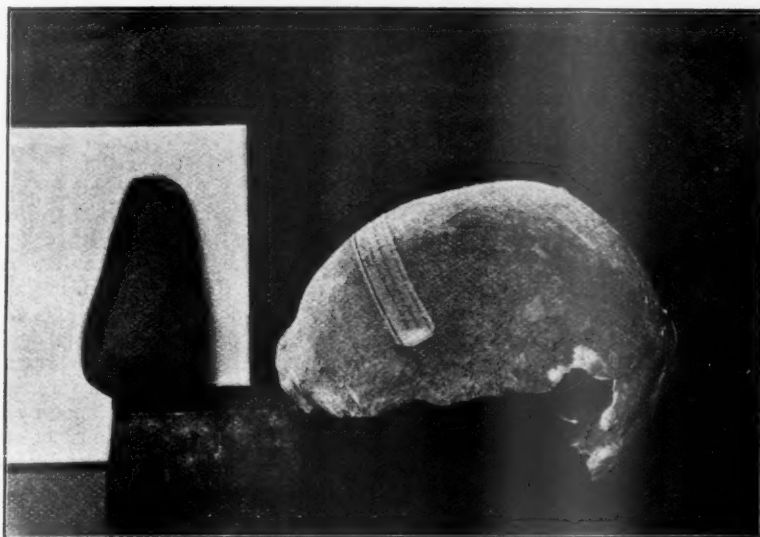


FIG. 1.—NEOLITHIC SKULL AND CELT.

to be similar to those described by Professor Boyd Dawkins, from the sepulchral caverns and tumuli of North Wales, as belonging to the dark, long-headed Iberians." Professor Boyd Dawkins has, at my request, kindly examined the stone slabs above referred to, and reports as follows: "The three sandstone slabs have, in my opinion, been used for making round implements, two of them by the use of the semicircular depression in the edge, and the third by the longitudinal groove in the middle. I am familiar with similar semicircular edges in flint for making round objects of wood; these are the first

The "slabs" are irregular fragments of fissile stone about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, the largest having an area of about 4 square inches. In the edge of two of them is a semicircular depression, worn smooth by friction, and slightly enlarged or "countersunk" towards each face of the slab. The third slab has a groove running transversely across the stone, becoming shallower from one end to the other. Both the groove and the semicircular depressions are about of a size to admit an ordinary slate-pencil.

A few pieces of pottery found at a higher

\* *Vide* illustration.

level in the clay filling the fissure have been pronounced on competent authority to be of mediæval date. Their chief interest and importance with regard to the find as a whole consist in the evidence they afford of the very gradual filling up of the hole from above.

Judging by the attitude of the skeleton (so far as our information on this point enables us to judge), it seems most probable that the man met his death by falling into the fissure, the idea that it represents an interment being scarcely tenable.

Two querns of the "beehive" type, both found within the county, may be added to the list as possibly attributable to the pre-historic period. This form has, I believe, been found in association with early Iron-Age remains, though the type is one which survived to a later date.

There remains the question of barrows, earthworks, and the like, but here we are on very debatable ground, and, in the absence of any systematic and scientific explorations (which in the case of remains of this kind in Rutland have not been carried out), it would be idle to assign a definite chronological place to our local examples.

Suffice it to say that there are several tumuli within the county which have all the outward appearance of being sepulchral barrows, and there are a few earthworks (over and above those known to be of Roman and mediæval date) which it is possible might yield on investigation proof of pre-Roman origin. To say more than this in the present state of our knowledge would seem to be futile. No reliable records of Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age finds other than the querns above mentioned are in existence.

## II. ROMANO-BRITISH.

The Roman occupation of the district which includes Rutland has never been in doubt, and references thereto may be found in the writings of several of the early topographers. That the soil of Rutland should have yielded proofs of the Roman settlement is only what might be looked for, when it is remembered that the county is traversed by one of the chief military roads of the time—

the Ermine Street, now more generally known as the Great North Road. At Casterton, near the south-east border, is, as the name will suggest, a well-defined Roman camp, contiguous to the Roman road, and flanked by the river Gwash. Here many discoveries of coins and other Roman antiquities have been made, while in a stone quarry a short distance to the southward, where the present highway temporarily diverges from the original line of the Roman road, a good section of the latter may be examined, the various layers of the structure being clearly traceable.

It is, however, in the neighbourhood of Market Overton and Thistleton, some ten miles or so north-west of the Casterton station, and close to a branch road believed to be Roman, that the most important finds have occurred. Here, again, a good example of a Roman camp may be found, the Parish Church of Market Overton standing within it. A carved stone capital, believed to be Roman, is preserved here, which would seem to point to the existence here of important buildings in Roman times, and thus inferentially to the station having been a permanent and considerable one. An extensive series of Roman objects from this neighbourhood have been preserved, and are now in the possession of several collectors in the county. The pottery includes examples of several kinds of ware, the Samian (both the genuine and "false") and the native Durobrivian (made on the banks of the Nen in Northants) being, perhaps, the most interesting. Several potters' marks have been recorded on the Samian ware, and examples containing the contemporary leaden rivets of the Roman "china-mender" have also occurred. Coins have been found in great profusion, ranging from the reign of Claudius to that of Gratianus. Another notable find (which, unfortunately, disappeared about the time that the collection was dispersed after the death of the finder, Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Market Overton) was a Roman silver spoon, an object of considerable rarity in this country. The same fate, unhappily, overtook a silver finger-ring bearing the legend *MISV*. Two other uninscribed silver rings are, however, extant, as well as a charming little circular bronze





FIG. 2.—ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.  
1, Situla, or bucket; 2, Umbo, or shield-boss.

brooch with enamelled decoration.\* Mention should also be made of a fine bronze statera, or steelyard, of the double fulcrum type (as well as fragments of other examples of the same kind of object), a large and varied assortment of bone pins, a very perfect bronze fish-hook, a number of fibulæ, and many other relics too numerous to particularize.

Though the above may be considered the most prolific Roman site in the county, several others may be named in addition. At Ketton, Tixover, and Tinwell remains of pavements have been found at various times, while other, apparently sporadic, finds of coins, etc., have occurred at North Luffenham, Seaton, Cottesmore, and elsewhere. At Ranksborough, near the Leicestershire border, are the remains of a camp occupying a commanding position. Near the spot was found a bronze statuette, some 15 inches in height, in a somewhat mutilated condition, representing Hercules, and exhibiting considerable artistic merit. This may now be seen in the national collection at the British Museum.

As the sites enumerated above are distributed fairly evenly over the area of the county, we may reasonably conclude that this district received at the hands of the Roman settlers the favourable recognition due to its fertile soil, healthy climate, and other natural advantages. Moreover, the fact that such important stations as Ratæ (Leicester), Durobrivæ (Castor), and Caesennæ (Ancaster), would all have been within a day's march, and Lindum (Lincoln) no very great distance off, must have made the county familiar to the Roman military authorities.

### III. ANGLO-SAXON.

Though it is at present possible to point to only a single pagan Saxon site within the confines of the county,† namely, a cemetery lying between the villages of North Luffenham and Edith Weston, the aggregate of the objects found here from time to time may

claim to reach a total by no means inconsiderable.\* Rutland is, of course, included in the area which came under the sway of the Angles, and eventually formed part of the extensive division of Mercia. The relics which have come to light are for the most part of the recognised Anglian type, and among the fibulæ the typical Midland cruciform type largely preponderates. It is clear that in this cemetery both inhumation and cremation were adopted as the methods of disposing of the dead. A considerable number of cinerary urns have been unearthed in the past, and I can myself vouch for the discovery of buried bodies in more recent years. A striking circumstance with respect to this site is the large proportion of swords which have been found associated with the burials. The occurrence of the sword in a grave has been taken to denote that the wearer was a person of high rank, and the proportion of graves which have contained this weapon has, in most excavated sites, been small. Unfortunately the Rutland cemetery has never been systematically examined, all the finds having come to light in the course of sand-digging operations, so that we cannot arrive at any accurate computation. I have little hesitation, however, in believing that these Rutland graves would show a higher percentage of sword-yielding interments than the majority of cemeteries. Several examples of the wooden bronze-mounted buckets or situlæ, characteristic of this civilization, have been found, while among other objects which have come to hand we may mention spear-heads (of many forms), shield-bosses, and knives—all of iron; fibulæ (cruciform, square-headed, and annular), tweezers, and clasps—of bronze; and a considerable quantity of glass and porcelain beads. Two interments which I took part in excavating in 1901 showed a very marked similarity in the nature of their contents. In each case the skeleton was accompanied by a sword, a spear, a knife, a situla, an urn, and a small pair of bronze tweezers. Among the fibulæ are several fine examples, perhaps the most

\* *Vide Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1866, where an illustration of this fibula is given.

† Since the above was written a find has occurred in another part of the county, which may unhesitatingly be assigned to this period.

\* For a more detailed account of this cemetery the reader is referred to two papers by the present writer published in the *Associated Societies' Reports*, vol. xxvi., p. 250, and vol. xxvii., p. 220.

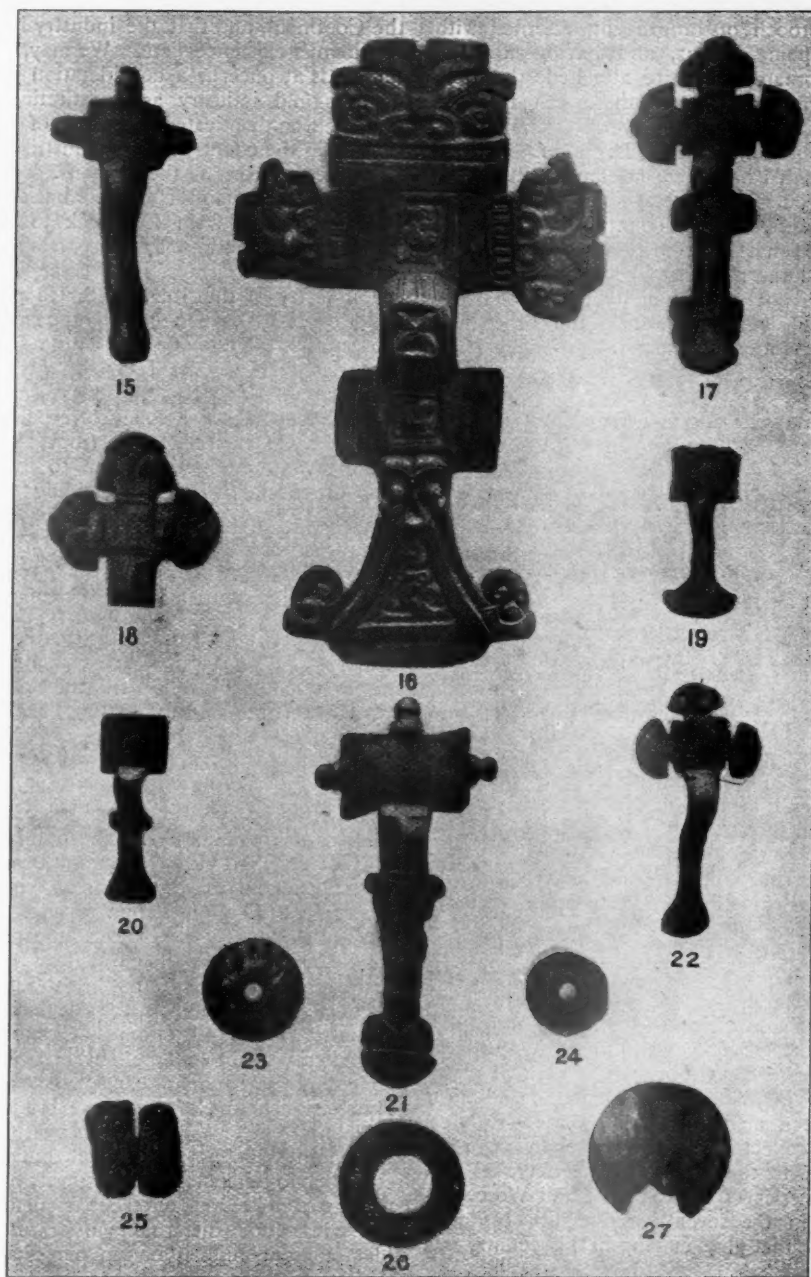


FIG. 3.—ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS—FIBULÆ, ETC.

remarkable being a large and elaborate cruciform brooch of bronze gilt, adorned with zoomorphic designs, and having a small silver ornamental plate attached, the only one remaining, though there can be little doubt that there were several others originally embellishing the fibula.\*

Though I have here attempted little more than a cursory glance at some of the earlier antiquities of our county, I trust that sufficient has been written to establish for Rutland the right to take in this respect a place, if not pre-eminent, yet at least by no means insignificant, among the other and larger counties of England.



## On English Mediæval Window Glass.

By E. WYNDHAM HULME.

**P**RIOR to the appearance in 1904 of Mr. T. May's *Warrington's Roman Remains*, the manufacture of glass by the Romans in this island had remained an open question. The discovery at Warrington has proved a notable one, for, in addition to iron-smelting furnaces, pottery kilns, and bronze foundries, we have here revealed no less than five glass furnaces, which upon examination have yielded specimens of half-calcined flints, massæ, or glass in the making, sandever, together with the finished products of the glass-maker's craft—vessels, rods, beads, cut crystal, and window glass. The use of flint—a substance foreign to the district—is worthy of note, as the beds of sand on which the furnaces were discovered have long been utilized by the local glass-makers. To our knowledge of glass-making in Saxon times no notable addition has been made of recent years. The few facts collected by Mr. Clephan in 1864 relative to the glazing of the churches and monasteries of Northumbria and Worcestershire in the seventh and eighth centuries suggest that glass-making in this country was

confined to monkish artists, imported from the Continent, and that the industry had no continuous existence here. We may, therefore, pass at once to a consideration of the Chiddingfold industry as constituting the first well authenticated instance of glass-making in the country on an industrial scale since the departure of the Romans.

The references to this humble but ancient trade by writers from Charnock to Fuller have been summarized by many writers, and some additional facts of importance, due to the industry of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, of Chiddingfold, have recently appeared in the Surrey volumes of the Victoria County Histories. These data I take as my point of departure.

In the course of a long correspondence with Mr. Cooper, extending from 1894 to 1900, my attention was drawn to the fact that the accounts of the building of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, contained references to the Chiddingfold industry, which supplemented the accounts of the same period for St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. The documents here reproduced are from the Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundles 492, 493, which were examined for me in the year 1898, and the portions relating to the glazing of the chapel extracted:

*Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492, n. 28; 25 and 26 Edward III. [1351-52].*

Magistro Johanni Lyncolniæ et Magistro Johanni Athelard vitriariis operantibus super protractacionem et ordinacionem vitri pro fenestris Capellæ Regis apud Wyndesore per dies Lunæ Martis et Mercurii utriusque ipsorum per diem xij. -vj. s. Willelmo Walton Johanni Waltham Johanni Carlton Johanni Loord et Nicholao Daducton v. vitriariis depictantibus vitrum pro fenestris domus Capituli per supradictas vj dies cuilibet eorum per diem vij. -xvijs. vjd. Johanni Coventriæ Willelmo Hamme Johanni Cofyn Andreæ Horkesleye Willelmo Depyng Willelmo Papelwyk Johanni Brampton Willelmo Bromle Johanni Lyons et Willelmo de Naffreton x. vitriariis operantibus super fractionem et cubacionem vitri pro vitriacione dictarum fenestrarum per idem tempus cuilibet eorum per diem vjd. -xxxs. Roberto Saxton laborario adjuvanti

\* Vide Fig. 3, No. 16.



eisdem per idem tempus capienti per diem iij*d.*-xviij*d.*

[Similar entry a little lower down.]

Die Lunæ xxvj. die Marcii. Willelmo Holmere pro cc. vitri albi empti pro vitro fenestrarum domus Capituli pretium centenæ xvij*s.* quælibet centena continet xxiiij<sup>or</sup> pondera et quodlibet pondus continet v. libras-xxxvj*s.* Eidem pro iij<sup>or</sup> ponderibus vitri sasiri coloris emptis pro eisdem fenestris pretium ponderis iij*s.*-xij*s.* In cariagio ejusdem vitri de London usque Westmonasterium per terram v*d.*

Summa empconum—xlviij*s.* v*d.*

[Another entry relating to Master John Lyncoln.]

Johanni Podenhale pro dimidia c. Talschid empta pro vitro enalando [*i.e.*, anellando] iij*s.* ix*d.* Symoni le Smyth pro xij. Croisures emptis pro vitro operando xv*d.* Johanni Geddyng pro dimidia libra de Geet [*i.e.*, Jet] empta pro puttura [*i.e.*, pictura] vitri iij*d.* In iij lagenis Cervisie emptis pro mensis vitri lavandis et dealbandis. v*d.*

Die Lunæ xxx<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis.

Johanni Alemyne pro ccc. et xxiiij. ponderibus vitri albi emptis pro fenestris ibidem pretium centenæ xi*s.* et ponderis v*d.*-xlvij*s.* v*d.* Willelmo Holmere pro cariagio dicti vitri de Chiddingfold usque Londonium viij*s.* Et in cariagio dicti vitri de Londonio usque Westmonasterium viij*d.* In Cervisia empta pro mensis vitri dealbandis iij*d.*

Johanni Athelard vitriario operanti super ordinacionem [vitri] et pro tractatura ymaginarum in fenestris prædictis.

Die Lunæ xliij<sup>o</sup> die Maii.

Ricardo de Thorp pro xxvj. Centenis vitri diversi coloris emptis pro fenestris Capellæ vitriandis pretium Centenæ xxviij*s.*-xxxvj*s.* viij*s.* In portagio et batillagio ejusdem vitri de Londonio usque Westmonasterium viij*d.*

Nicholao Pentrer pro c. libris stanni emptis pro soldura ad fenestras vitri capellæ prædictæ xxi*s.* Johanni Geddyng pro limatura argenti empta pro pictura vitri viij*d.*

[25 June] Willelmo Hamme cum viij. sociis suis cubanti et conjungenti vitrum pro dictis fenestris per dictum tempus cuilibet eorum per diem v*d.*-xxij*s.* v*d.*

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Die Lunæ ix<sup>o</sup> die Julii. Johanni Geddyng pro vj. libris de Geet emptis pro pictura vitri v*s.* pro cervisia empta tam pro congelacione vitri quam pro mensis vitriariorum lavandis viij*d.* Eidem pro lymatura argenti empta pro pictura vitri viij*d.* Willelmo de Newerc pro cc. Talshid emptis pro vitro anellando et frangendo pretium centenæ vijs.-xliij*s.* Johanni Madfray pro j. libra de Gum arabik empta pro pictura vitri iij*d.* Ricardo Thorp pro xv. centenis vitri diversi coloris pretium centenæ xls.-xxx*s.* In portagio et batillagio ejusdem vitri de Temesestreete usque Westmonasterium x*d.*

Summa empconum xxxj*s.* ijs. v*d.*

Die Lunæ xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die Julii.

Willelmo Hamme cum vij. sociis suis vitrum depictanti conjungenti cloranti vitrum pro dictis fenestris per idem tempus cuilibet eorum per septimanam iij*s.*-xxiiij*s.*

[The above roll is headed: "Particular account of Robert Bernham, Clerk, supervisor of all the works of the King in the Castle of Windsor, from 1 Aug. 25 Edw. III. to the feast of St. Michael 26 Edw. III."]

*Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492,*  
n. 29.

Account of the said Robert Bernham from 27-29 Edward III.

Et in xliij. Centenis xl. ponderibus vitri diversorum colorum emptis pro vitriacione fenestrarum Capellæ Regis ibidem. Centena continet xxiiij. pondera et quodlibet pondus continet v. libras — iij*s.* xliij*d.* Et computat prædictum vitrum expendendum super vitriacionem dictarum fenestrarum prædictæ Capellæ. Et in cervisia pro mensis vitriariorum lavandis et dealbandis limatura argenti Gumme arabik et Ge [here the memb. is torn away] pro pictura vitri pro dictis fenestris vitriandis xliij*s.* iij*d.* Quæ omnia computat expendenda super deputacionem vitri[acionis] dictæ Capellæ.

*Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 492,*  
n. 30.

Acc<sup>t</sup> of the said Rob. Bernham for 27-28 Edw. III. Windsor. [No mention of glass.]

H

*Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 493, n. 1,  
29-30 Edward III.*

Et in iiij<sup>or</sup> Centenis vitri emptis de Johanne Alemayne xxij. die Januarii apud Chiddingfold pretium Centenæ xijjs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.—liijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Et in cariago dicti vitri de Chiddingfold usque Wyndesore iiijjs. Et in Get empto pro pictura vitri iiij<sup>d</sup>. Et in cinopro lymatura Trumenti [*in error for Argenti*] emptis pro pictura vitri pro fenestris del Tres[or] xvjd.

Summa lvijjs. xjd.

From the above extracts it will be seen that the scene of operations is at Westminster, and not at Windsor, and that the composition of the body of workmen engaged is practically identical with that of the glass-painters and glaziers at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster (Smith, *Ant. Westminster*, p. 196 *et seq.*). It is only in the accounts 29-30 Edward III. that glass and materials for glass-painting are sent direct from Chiddingfold to Windsor. The bulk of the glass, therefore, was designed, painted, and leaded at Westminster, and sent ready for erection at Windsor. A few technical notes may usefully supplement the accounts given by Winston and other writers.

*Limatura Argenti.*—Silver filings for the yellow stain, not for whitening the glass, as recently suggested.

Mr. H. Powell, of the Whitefriars Glass-works, informs me that metallic silver would not of itself impart a yellow colour to glass, and that it is probable that the metal was first converted into a sulphide, and then reduced to an oxide. This is confirmed by the account given by Eraclius of the preparation of the oxide of lead which was mixed with orpiment (sulphuret of arsenic), and then reduced to a cinder. Here the silver filings appear to have been converted into the oxide by melting with cinoprum (sulphide of mercury), which is mentioned in connection with the words "*limatura trumenti*," an obvious blunder for the word "*argenti*."

*Geet.*—Jet as a pigment for glass was a difficulty to me for some years, until I found in Gedde (*Sondry Draughtes*, etc.) the following receipt, which set the matter at rest:

"To make a faire Blacke.

"Take the scales of iron and copper, of each a like waight & put it in a cleane

vessell that will incluce the fire, till they be red hotte, then take halfe as much Ieate and stamp them into small powder, then mix them with gum water and grind them fine upon a painter's stone and so drawe with it upon your glasse."

Jet was also used for making a gray colour—"The more Jeate ye take the sadder the collour will be & likewise the more christall you put to it the lighter."

Readers of Winston will remember that that writer distinguishes between the enamel brown used by the mediæval glass-painters and the warmer tint of the enamel introduced at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Jet and arnement (= atramentum, mistranslated by Smith as "orpiment") would appear to be the ingredients of the brown enamel at this date. Arnement in Smith's *Westminster* is bought by the pound—from 3d. to 4d. per pound (p. 198). There was no doubt the mineral green vitriol (copperas, or sulphate of iron), or possibly blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). In either case it would have been melted as a preliminary to grinding as a pigment, as both the above salts contain a large quantity of water of crystallization. Theophilus, however, has a receipt for this purpose, consisting of the calx of copper ground with the fluxes, green glass, and Greek sapphire (glass).

*Talschid.*—The word obviously suggests talc, an Arabic or Persian word, but its application "*pro vitro anellando*" was obscure until I found the solution in Theophilus. I must first, however, observe that the above furnace is clearly the enamelling furnace in which the mineral pigments are fixed on the glass. The "annealing" furnace belongs to glass manufacture, with which the mediæval glazier had nothing to do. Theophilus gives a minute description of an enamelling furnace. Its dimensions, 1½ feet high and 2 feet long, show that it was a portable furnace. Holes were made in the sides for the insertion of thin iron rods, on which an iron plate of the same size as the interior of the furnace, and fitted with a handle, was placed. Quick-lime or ashes "to the depth of one straw" were sifted on to the plate to preserve the glass from contact with the iron, that it might not be broken by the heat. With these facts to

guide us, we may conclude that talc ("talc-schist" corrupted to "talcshid"), either in the form of plates or powder, was used in place of the quick-lime or ashes of Theophilus. The properties of talc would satisfy the conditions required—viz., unalterability when heated with a low conductivity of heat. The object of the ale *pro congelacione vitri* is not so obvious.

Turning from the technical details of glass-painting to the sources and prices of the glass, it is clear that the whole of the white glass came from the Weald. The price of the glass is fairly uniform, at from 12s. to 13s. 4d. per hundred, or 6d. per ponder, at Chiddingfold, to 16s. per hundred, or 7d. per ponder, in London, the difference being due to cost of carriage. The Crown employed several glaziers, including William Holmere, as buyers, while John d'Almeine appears to have represented the Chiddingfold glass-makers as their salesman. The question of the nationality of these glass-makers is still undecided, but the term *Almain* suggests a German or Flemish nationality.

On the other hand, I think it is clear that the coloured glass was derived from another source. The facts before us warrant no final conclusion, but the accounts show that the bulk of the coloured glass was purchased in London, in Candlewick Street or Thames Street, and thence was sent by water to Westminster. With the origin of this pot-metal glass I hope to deal in another article. Here I shall merely point out the relative prices of the different glasses. The most costly, the sapphire blue, about which Theophilus has so much to tell us, works out at £3 12s. per hundred, or 3s. per ponder (of 5 pounds); red glass comes next in order at 2s. 2d. per ponder; a small lot of blue glass at 1s. per ponder (possibly broken glass, to be used as a flux), and several lots of various colours at 40s. per hundred, one lot of 43 hundreds being bought for the sum of £80 1s. 2d.



## Coulsdon Church, Surrey.

BY JOHN SYDNEY HAM.



THE Parish Church of Coulsdon in Surrey, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is picturesquely situated on the chalk hills about five miles to the south of the town of Croydon. Although a building possessing features of considerable interest to the archæologist, it appears to be comparatively little known, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the few cottages which constitute the village, together with the church, are approached by a steep gradient of over a mile from the main road, and that comparatively few persons, except those resident in the neighbourhood, and those whose business it is to attend to the requirements of the residents, feel tempted to turn aside from the broad thoroughfare and mount the hill, unless they have some particular object in view. To those, however, of an antiquarian turn of mind the little village on this by-road, to the large and more important one of Caterham, proves an incentive to turn aside and visit the apparently, at first glance, unpretentious church, which lies well back from the highway.

The sacred edifice, which replaces one of an earlier date, is in general of the Early English period, the porch at the west end having been added in the Perpendicular, and the north aisle having quite recently been rebuilt. It consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a short tower and spire at the west end.

The font, which stands close to the west door, is a good imitation of fifteenth-century work, but quite modern.

The nave and aisles are divided on either side by two arches, supported by octagonal piers, with well-moulded capitals of thirteenth-century date.

A porch still exists in the south aisle, but is now used as a vestry, the entrance having been walled up.

A credence shows that a chapel formerly existed at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, and the window situated above is the original one. Immediately over this credence

is an arch, with a corresponding one opposite. The use of these openings is uncertain, but

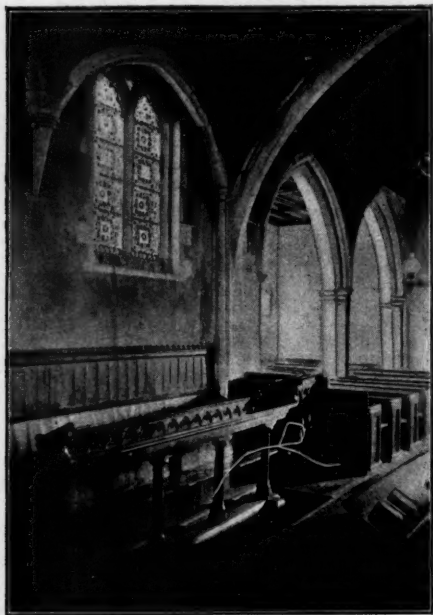


FIG. 1.—COULSDON CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST FROM CHANCEL.

it is thought that they had some connection with the rood loft, which no longer exists.

The chancel arch, contemporary with the rest of the building, is particularly fine and imposing, and well moulded (Fig. 1).

The chief points of interest in connection with the church are, however, within the chancel. The blank arcade on either side (Figs. 1 and 2) is a beautiful specimen of Early Gothic work, and the piscina and sedilia within the sanctuary are capital examples of the thirteenth-century mason's skill. The mouldings are very deeply cut, the shafts detached, and set at a considerable distance from the wall (Fig. 3). The whole forms a striking picture, and one not easily to be forgotten. The windows of the church are of late thirteenth-century date, those in the north aisle being, of course, reproductions, and are not of any particular note, although the east window contains some good bar tracery.

A matter worthy of mention is recorded by Aubrey, the Surrey historian, who published his work in the year 1718. He records the presence in one of the chancel windows of a shield charged with three coronets in chief and the letters "I. R." crowned, and that he was informed by Sir William Dugdale that stained glass was introduced into this country in the reign of King John.

Manning and Bray, ninety years later, speak of the glass as being greatly damaged, and since then it has completely disappeared. The outline of what was undoubtedly a priests' door may still be traced in the south wall of the chancel from the outside.

The original paper register of Coulsdon no longer exists, but a transcript on parchment, bound in vellum, records that Antonie Bois was presented with the living in 1588, and on the first page is recorded the birth

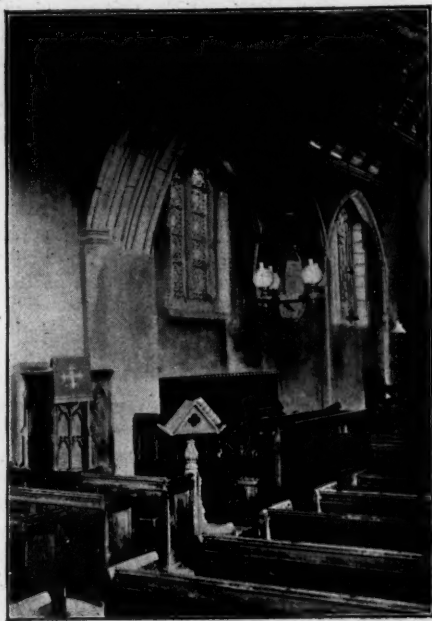


FIG. 2.—COULSDON CHURCH: PART OF CHANCEL ARCH AND NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL, SHOWING BLANK ARCADE.

of Richard, son of Richard Roberts, minister, on March 15, 1653. A subsequent trans-



cription was made by a certain John Caulfield, who was curate in 1765. This volume is far more up to date in its appearance than the preceding one, all the entries being tabulated.

The historians speak of a chapel that formerly stood in this parish in the hamlet of Waddington or Wattentone. It appears to have passed from the ecclesiastical authorities to a certain Henry Polsted in the year 1549, a significant fact, considering the disturbed state of the Anglican Church in that year, and was eventually, after having

faith of this land stands in its primitive glory; and though in this utilitarian age its architectural beauties and associations with the past are appreciated but by the few, may we not hope that many generations ahead it will please our descendants in the same way that it delights us now?

NOTE.—The illustrations are from photographs by J. M. Hobson, M.D.



## The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from vol. xlii., p. 350.)

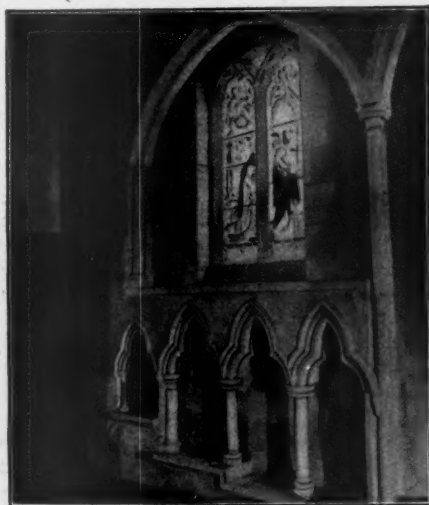


FIG. 3.—COULSDON CHURCH: EAST END OF SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL, SHOWING PART OF BLANK ARCADE, WITH PISCINA AND SEDILIA BELOW.

been used for secular purposes, burned down in 1780, only a ruin being saved.

The Manor of Coulsdon was anciently held by the important and influential Abbey of Chertsey, which owned a great deal of property in this neighbourhood; it has since passed through various hands, including the Crown, and is now private property.

Those parts of this ancient parish which adjoin the main road are rapidly becoming one large neighbourhood of houses, and the open country which is left a favourite resort for trippers; but away on the summit of the hill the old and venerable witness to the religion of many generations and the national

**T**HE *Bird-Cage* as a sign did not intimate merely the sale of cage-birds and bird-cages, for "bird-cage maker" was a generic way of signifying the sale also of "Corn, Gravel, and Lime Screens, Brass and Iron Sieves; and all sorts of curious Brass wire-work for Libraries and Window-blinds, and Moulds for Paper-makers," etc.\* Perhaps this was a later development of the birdseller's trade, for in the *Weekly Journal* of August 31, 1723, is the following advertisement: "Just arrived from Switzerland, A Choice Parcel of fine Canary Birds, both for Song and Colour, far excelling any that hath been brought from Germany: Likewise there is to be sold, Scarlet and English Nightingales, with all Sorts of singing Birds, at Matthew Ward's at the Bird-Cage in King Street, near the Victualling-Office on Tower-Hill." There was a *Bird-Cage* in Wood Street, Cheapside; but *cf.* the *Bell and Bird-Cage*. Bird-Cage Walk, in St. James's Park, was not named after the sign, but from the aviary established there in the reign of James I.† Bird-Cage Alley, however, in Southwark, was, according to *London and its Environs*, 1761, so named from such a sign.

\* See the *Universal Director*; or, *The Nobleman and Gentleman's True Guide*, by Mr. Mortimer, 1763.

† See *Amusements of London*, by Tom Browne, 12mo., 1700, p. 68.

The *Bird-in-Hand*, Bird-in-Hand Court (known in 1761 as Bird-in-Hand Alley), between Nos. 77 and 78, Cheapside, opposite Mercer's Hall, Ironmonger Lane, takes its name from a tavern with such a sign, which seems to have had its origin in the idea of jokingly intimating to customers that no credit could be given, in allusion to a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush. So widely was the necessity for such precaution recognised that it is pointed out in the *History of Signboards* how the custom prevailed in ruined Pompeii and modern China, and in these isles, from Cork to Durham, and from Norfolk to Devonshire. The tavern alluded to is mentioned in the *Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*, written about the time of Queen Anne or George I., when it was a "house of note." Keats, the poet, when he left the neighbourhood of the Borough, lived with his brother over this passage, in apartments, over the second floor,\* and here he wrote his magnificent sonnet on Chapman's *Homer*, and all the poems in his first little volume.† What is now the *Queen's Arms* (q.v.) was apparently the old *Bird-in-Hand*, although there might have been two taverns in the court.

There was a *Bird-in-Hand* in Fleet Street, which Mr. Hilton Price has been unable to localize. In 1665, in the *News* of April 27, 1665, Ambrose Mead, a goldsmith, invites notice to be given at this sign of the recovery of a gold watch which had been lost, made by Benjamin Hill, in black case studded with gold, with a double chain, and the key on a single chain with a knob of steel upon it.

From another *Bird-in-Hand*, over against Old Round Court in the Strand, issued an advertisement which perhaps supplies a typical description of a country house of the time:

"To be Lett, ready furnish'd, On Gerrard's Cross Heath, Bucks, A Convenient new-built Brick House, not large, four Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, Pantry, and Wash-House, with Servants' Room over them; a Brewhouse, with all Conveniences for Brewing; a Coach-House and Stable, a

\* *Recollections of Writers*, by Charles and Mary Cowden.

† Cunningham's *London*.

Garden and Orchard, and other Conveniences, situate in a very good Air; several Coaches and Waggon passing by every Day, and the Post every Night, it being in the Oxford Road, nineteen Miles from London. Enquire at the Bull, at Gerrard's Cross; or at Mrs. Crane's, The Bird-in-Hand, over against New Round Court," etc.\*

A Beaufoy token relates to a *Bird-in-Hand* in Curriers' Alley, Shoe Lane. The token bears a hand holding a bird in the field. Two other Beaufoy tokens relate to St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, and Petticoat Lane.†

There was a *Bishop's Head* in the Old Bailey mentioned in the *Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*.‡

At the *Bishop's Head* in Duck Lane one of the first editions, in 1688, of *Paradise Lost* was printed and published by Samuel Simmons, and sold by S. Thomson. This appeared in folio, with a portrait, under which are engraven certain lines which Dryden had furnished to his publisher. As Charles Knight says, "Times have changed since Samuel Simmons paid his five pounds down for the copy, and agreed to pay five pounds more when thirteen hundred were sold."§ Among the miscellaneous documents exhibited in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are the original articles of agreement, dated April 27, 1667, between John Milton, gentleman, and Samuel Symmons, printer, for the sale of the copyright of *A Poem intituled Paradise Lost*, signed "John Milton," with his seal of arms affixed. This was presented by Samuel Rogers in 1852.|| For this sacred treasure £100 was given, presumably by Rogers.

There was a *Bishop's Head* in St. Paul's Churchyard long before Robert Knaplock published at that sign Hatton's *New View of London* in 1708. Mr. Ashbee gives the dates when the sign occurs as 1591, 1607-1611, 1619, 1627-1648, 1695-1697. Robert Knaplock was still at the *Bishop's Head* in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1722, when he advertises the second edition of *A New*

\* *Daily Advertiser*, April 8, 13, and May 1, 1742.

† Daniel Debourck.

‡ Note to "Props to the Crown, Hatton Garden."

§ *Shadows of the Old Booksellers*.

|| Additional MS., 18,861.

*Theory of Consumptions*, etc., by Benjamin Martin, M.D.\*

There was a *Bishop's Head* in Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, in 1684.†

Mary Smith, at the *Bishop Beveridge's Head* in Paternoster Row, published "*The Devout Mourner in Time of Pestilence; or, Necessary Preparations at the Approach of Publick Calamity*," by an eminent Divine of the Church of England; and "*A Legacy to the Church of England, vindicating her Orders from the Objections of Papists and Dissenters, fully explaining the Nature of Schism, and cautioning the Laity against the Delusion of Impostors*:" a Work undertaken before the Revolution, by the especial Command of Archbishop Sancroft and Dr. Floyd, Bishop of Norwich, Licens'd by Bishop Compton in 1692," etc.‡

The *Bishop's Mitre* was a bookseller's sign "Within Ludgate" from 1548 to 1551.§

The sign of the *Black Bear* could scarcely have been assumed by the innkeeper before the landing of Giovanni Cabot and his two sons on the North American continent. Subsequently, no doubt, *ursus Americanus* became, like the Indian, a curiosity of the New World worthy of commemoration on the signboard, where, however, its appearance was a "strain of rareness." So scarce, indeed, was it that only two or three instances seem to have occurred in London, while not even one is recorded in the present London Directory. There was a *Black Bear* in Black Bear Yard, St. Giles's,|| perhaps, like the *Black Bear* in Piccadilly, a coaching-house, though neither the one nor the other is mentioned in Cary's *Book of Roads*. The *Black Bear* in Piccadilly depended, according to the author of the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815, chiefly on passengers by the numerous western stages which stopped there. The inn appears to have been a rival of the *White*

*Bear* close by. But if this was the case, it does not seem to have been an altogether successful rival, for the "Estate and Interest of the said Bankrupt (*i.e.* James Dolman, Innholder and Chapman), of and in the Lease of the said Bankrupt's late Dwelling-House, known by the Name of the *Black Bear* Inn in Piccadilly was in 1756 advertised to be sold to the "best Bidders," together with "the Lease of two Stables, Hayloft, and four Rooms, with their appurtenances in Shug Lane."\*

Neither Cunningham, nor the authors of either the *History of Signboards* or *Old and New London*, make any mention of this inn, but J. T. Smith, in his *Streets of London*, says: "At the east end of Piccadilly stood for many years the two inns, the *Black Bear* and the *White Bear* (formerly the *Fleece* Inn), nearly opposite to each other; the former of which was taken down (1820) to make way for the north side of the Regent Circus; the latter still remains, and stands on Crown Land" (edition 1849, p. 17).

"For Bath, a Good Coach and four able Horses will set out from the *Black Bear* Inn in Piccadilly, on Monday next" (*Daily Advert.*, Oct. 15, 1742).

The *Black Bear and Star* was the sign in 1685 of Obadiah Blagrove in St. Paul's Churchyard, for whom was printed by James Rawlins *The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence; or the Arts of Wooing and Complimenting, as they are managed in Spring Gardens, Hyde Park, the New Exchange, etc., etc.*

The *Black Bell*.—Two Beaufoy tokens, Nos. 361 and 1142, relate to the sign of the *Black Bell*. There is a *Bell* in Bell Alley, Gracechurch Street, which is certainly painted black, and there is a curious remnant of a crypt which is part of the cellars appertaining. With regard to the *Black Bell* on Fish Street Hill, see the *History of Signboards*, quoting Stow.

The *Black Boy*.—This sign, once very common, is now rarely seen. It does not appear to have had its origin, as generally imputed to it, in the association of the negro with the tobacco industry of Virginia, although it became thus associated almost exclusively at a later period. In Machyn's

\* *London Journal*, May 5, 1722.

† The late Mr. Ashbee in the *Bibliographer*.

‡ *London Journal*, May 26 and July 7, 1722; and the *Weekly Journal*, December 9, 1721.

§ The *Bibliographer*.

|| Parton's *St. Giles in the Fields*, 1882, p. 243. Although it is not definitely known when the *Black Bear* ceased to exist as a public-house, it is probable, from its name being nowhere mentioned after the end of the reign of Charles II., that it was discontinued as such, or pulled down, at about that date. Clinck's *Bloomsbury and St. Giles's*, 1890, p. 45.

\* *Whitehall Evening Post*, March 4, 1756.

*Diary*, for instance (xxx. Dec., 1562), mention is made of a house with the sign of the *Black Boy*, a circumstance indicating rather that the sign became first known through the novelty of the Indian's appearance, soon after the discovery of America, when descriptions of the *Indigène*, *Indien*, or Indian, began to circulate. This hypothesis receives some support from the fact of the carved figures of the sign of the *Black Boy* sometimes bearing a medal on the breast. This was the case with one in the possession of the late Mr. H. S. Cuming, a drawing of which I exhibited at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association. Whereas the sign of the *Black Boy* existed at least so early as 1562, the date ascribed to the use of smoking tobacco is 1586. Rafe Lane, first Governor of Virginia, who came home with Drake in the latter year, is the supposed introducer of tobacco-smoking in pipes. This was at the termination of the third of the expeditions at the expense of Raleigh.\* An Indian or copper-face with precisely the same costume as that represented in the carved black boy belonging to Mr. Cuming's collection serves as the sinister supporter of the Arms of the Distillers' Company, where, however, the medal is absent.† In what seems some inexplicable manner the negro and the Indian became confused in the signboard art of the Elizabethan period, both being represented with the kilt of tobacco-leaves.

At the *Black Boy*, in Paternoster Row, was published by T. Warner, "*Belsize House*, a Satyr, exposing: (1) The Fops and Beaux who daily frequent that Academy; (2) The Characters of the Women (whether Maid, Wife, or Widow) who make this an Exchange for Assignment; (3) The Buffoonry of the *Welsh Ambassador*; (4) The Humours of his Customers in several Apartments. With the *Rake's Song* on the Falsehood of Woman: The *Libertine's Song*. Another by a *Rejected Virgin*. And the *Belsize Ballad*.—*Facit Indignatio Versum*. Juv. Sat. I."‡

The "*Welsh Ambassador*" alluded to was Howell, the proprietor, who was thus nicknamed. In June, 1722, two months before the appearance of the foregoing advertise-

ment, Belsize House had acquired such notoriety as a scene of riot and dissipation that the Middlesex magistrates at the quarter sessions issued a precept for the prevention of "unlawful gaming, riots, etc., at Belsize House."\*

The *Black Boy* on London Bridge is described in the Luttrell Collection as being "near the drawbridge on London Bridge." This is evidently identical with the sign, the *Black Boy* of M. Hotham, who appears to have succeeded John Back, who published one of the early editions of Cocker's *Arithmetic* in 1694. Hotham advertises in 1721: "The Life and most surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who lived 28 Years in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, lying near the Mouth of the great River of Oroonoke, having been cast on Shoar by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men were drowned but himself; as also a Relation how he was wonderfully deliver'd by Pyrates. The whole three Volumes faithfully abridg'd, and set forth with Cuts proper to the Subject. Sold by . . . M. Hotham at the *Black Boy*. . . . Price bound 2s. 6d.† At this *Black Boy* on London Bridge was sold a nostrum not given in the index of patent medicines at the end of Paris's *Pharmacologia*—namely, "The Great Cathartic, or the Great Restorer and Preserver of Health"—which was much advertised at the time.‡

The *Black Boy* was the sign of one Milward, tobaccoist, in Redcross Street, Barbican,§ and it was the sign also of a tobaccoist in Fore Street, "near the Green Yard."||

How it was that the sign became, in another instance, that of a bookseller, this time in Paternoster Row, one cannot say, but a scarce work on witchcraft, unknown to Lowndes, entitled *Belief in Witchcraft Vindicated, Proving from Scripture there have been Witches, and from Reason that there may be*

\* See also *Mist's Journal*, April 16, 1720; Thorne's *Environs of London* (Hampstead); Palmer's *History of St. Pancras*, p. 227; Park's *History of Hampstead*; and Lyson's *Environs*.

† *London Journal*, April 7, 1721.

‡ *Ibid.*, July 7, 1722.

§ *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

|| In tobacco-papers among the Banks Collection, and two black boys smoking, with the motto, *Sic transit gloria mundi*, in the Bagford (Harleian) Collection, 5996, No. 135.

\* Hakluyt's *Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 272.

† *London Armoury*.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, September 1, 1722.



*Such Still*, by G. R., was published at the *Black Boy* in Paternoster Row in 1712. In 1732-3 T. Warner published the Parliamentary *Proceedings* of the time, and *Historical and Critical Remarks on the History of Charles XII., King of Sweden*, by Mr. de Voltaire, Design'd as a Supplement to that Work, in a Letter to the Author, by Mr. A. de la Motraye, etc.\* He also advertises *Apollo's Maggot in His Cups: Or, the whimsical Creations of a little satirical Poet, A Lyrick Ode. . . .* Merrily dedicated to Dicky Dickinson, the witty but deform'd Governor of Scarborough Spaw, by E. Ward, Gent. Price 1s.†

The *Black Boy* was also the sign of a linen-draper in Milk Street, near Cheapside‡ ("near Cheapside," apparently, because the north side as we have it now was by no means completed); Cheapside was literally a "side"—i.e., only one side—and was called the "Beauty of London." How long this unfinished state continued, and when the thoroughfares, now leading from the north side, became, by their being connected with houses, something more than mere lanes, is not very evident, but the process was probably very gradual, whereby the street, as we understand a "street," was formed. The linen-draper's name was Cove, perhaps a successor of W. A. T., who, according to a token in the Beaufoy Collection, lived under the sign of the "*Blake Boy* in Chepside in 1652" (No. 314).

Mrs. Skinner, of the old-established tobacconist's opposite the Law Courts in the Strand, possessed, about the year 1890, two signs of the *Black Boy*, appertaining, no doubt, to the old house of Messrs. Skinner's on Holborn Hill, of the front of which there is an illustration in the Archer Collection in the Print Department of the British Museum, where the black boy and tobacco-rolls are depicted outside the premises. Messrs. Skinner's, of 221, Strand, and Holborn Hill, were, I think, merged into the firm of John Redford and Co., tobacco manufacturers, of 49, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell.

\* *Craftsmen*, January 6, 1732-33, and April 29, 1733.

† *Daily Advertiser*, May 22 and 24, 1742. There is a token extant of the *Black Boy* in Cheapside, 1652 (No. 66, the Beaufoy Collection).

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The *Black Boy* was apparently also a pawnbroker's sign, but such signs were sometimes inherited or adopted owing to previous associations. "Stopt on Saturday last, by John Fennell, at the *Black Boy* in Fleet Lane, a Half-Hundred Leaden Weight, about the same Weight of Sheet-Lead, and a Brass Candlestick, The Owner describing the Marks of the same, and paying the Charge, may have them again."\*

Of the *Black Boy* against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, ample account is furnished by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price in his "*Signs of Old Fleet Street*,"† but he does not allude to the sale of the "*Fam'd Royal Eye Water*" sold by Mr. Huxley, a hatter, at the *Black Boy* against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street.‡ This remedy is not mentioned in Dr. Paris's *Pharmacologia*.

There was a *Black Boy* near Billingsgate in 1782, and other instances occur in the Banks Collection.§ It was the sign of William Whetstone, after whom Whetstone Park, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was named, and it occurs frequently among the *Beaufoy Tokens*.||

At the *Black Boy* in the Strand, between St. Martin's Lane and Lancaster Court, was printed for and sold by the author, "*The Causes of Heat and Cold in the several Climates and Situations of this Globe, so far as they depend on the Rays of the Sun, consider'd; in order to shew that the Difference of the Heat and Cold in other Countries may be nearly ascertained by a Thermometer*," as it was read to the Royal Society by T. SHELDRAKE, Author of the *Herbal of Medicinal Plants*, the Thirteenth Number of which *Herbal* will be published on Saturday next."¶

Although rare now, the editor of the *Beaufoy Tokens* observed truly that the chubby-faced ebonized edition of humanity generally adopted by the tobacco-sellers of the seventeenth century was still in his time, as it was until lately, "the prevailing sign of tobacconists." And the *Black Boy* with his

\* *Daily Advertiser*, February 16, 1742.

† *The Archaeological Journal*, December, 1895.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, May 21, 1720.

§ Portfolio, 5.

|| Nos. 276, 314, 621, 780, 923, and 1276.

¶ *Whitehall Evening Post*, 1756.

kirtle of tobacco-leaves in St. Catherine's Lane by the Tower was no doubt one of the earliest signs commemorative of the Londoner's knowledge of this ethnological wonder—probably the Virginian slave. St. Catharine's Court, perhaps identical with the Lane, stood by the Tower, near the church dedicated to St. Catharine.\*

In 1683, Locke, one of the most valuable writers of his age and country, requested that letters for him should be left with Mr. Percivall, at the *Black Boy* in Lombard Street.†

(To be continued.)



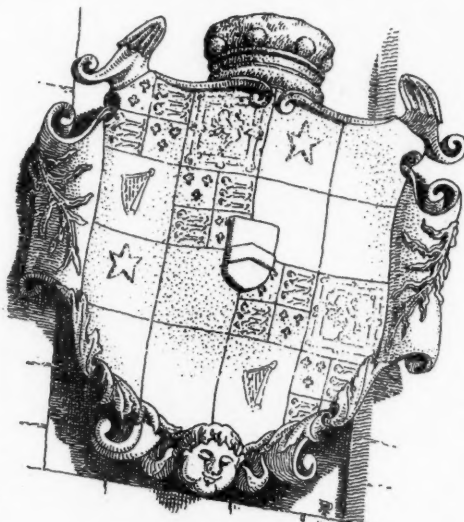
## A Memorial of Hanworth Manor.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

**I**N the wall of an outbuilding, once belonging to the old Manor-house of Hanworth in Middlesex, may be seen a decayed piece of stonework sculptured with a remarkable shield of arms. Although the face of the stone has suffered much from decay and accidents, the arms are quite decipherable, and may be blazoned as: Quarterly, one and four, the Royal Stuart arms; two and three, quarterly, gu. and or, in the first a mullet arg., which were the arms of the De Veres of Oxford. The shield is surrounded with some well-carved mantling, and ensigned with a baron's coronet, and it bears over all an escutcheon of pretence, on which can be distinguished a chevron, and, perhaps, the remains of some other bearings.

This sculptured stone is almost the sole surviving historical memorial of an interesting manor, for the manor-house itself was destroyed by fire a century ago, and the neighbouring church has been entirely rebuilt in recent years. Henry VIII. appears at times to have resided here, and after his

death it devolved on Catherine Parr, who, with her last husband, Lord Seymour of Sudleye, divided her time between Hanworth and Chelsea during her guardianship of the Princess Elizabeth. It was the property in 1628 of Sir Francis Cottington, who in that year was created Baron Cottington of Hanworth. The history of our shield of arms was not, however, connected with any of



SHIELD OF ARMS: HANWORTH PARK, MIDDLESEX.

these earlier holders of the manor, but it begins with the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Chambers, who bought it in 1670, when she married, in 1736, Lord Vere Beauclerk, the son of the Duke of St. Albans. This Lord Vere was born in the year 1699, and was the third son of the first Duke, and in 1750, after his marriage with Mary Chambers, who was her grandfather's sole heiress, he was created Baron Vere of Hanworth. He thereupon assumed the arms of which the sculptured stone gives, as we shall presently see, an incorrect representation. He died in 1781, and she in 1783, and was buried in St. James's, Westminster, leaving issue a son, Anthony, who became second Baron Vere, and in 1787 succeeded to the dukedom of St. Albans on the death of his cousin, George Beauclerk, the fourth Duke; and since then the Hanworth title has been merged in that

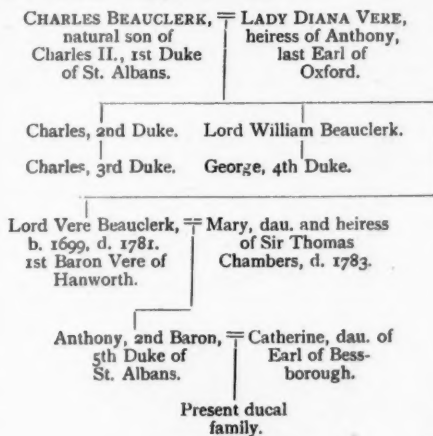
\* See a scarce little book entitled *The Stranger's Guide to London*, 1721; and Burns's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 276.

† Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, and F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

of St. Albans. Anthony in 1763, before his father's death, was married to Catherine, daughter of William Ponsonby, second Earl of Bessborough, who died in 1789, and was buried in Hanworth Church.

Time and the elements may have reduced the escutcheon of the Chambers family, by the erosion of some of its bearings, to its present condition, but to these causes cannot be assigned the absence of the unpleasant abatement to the royal arms which the shield presents; and whether this be due to the ignorance of the sculptor or the assumption of his lordship, the mark of illegitimacy has been omitted, and the full royal arms thus appear on the shield of a subject.

The descent of the second Baron de Vere of Hanworth appears thus:



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### THE PASSING OF OLD LONDON.

**B**Y the erection of the new building for the City Inspection of Weights and Measures on the site of the City Green Yard, another picturesque link with London life in olden days has disappeared. The Green Yard, or City Mews, as it is variously called, was formerly the common pound for the City, where stray horses, cattle, and carriages were taken and impounded. It lay due north, a little be-

yond London Wall, on the east side of Whitecross Street, near its junction with Fore Street. A little further to the east was Moor Lane, the starting-point of the great northern moor, the citizens' playing-ground for many centuries, which extended far away to Islington. The situation chosen was at once easily accessible and sufficiently removed from busy centres, where the bellowing of rebellious beasts might prove an annoyance. For in ancient days the ground was not only a place of detention, but also a prison where animals and even things inanimate found guilty of inflicting fatal injury on human beings were confined for their misdeeds, whilst awaiting punishment by sale or otherwise. The City records give many instances of this curious practice of old English law, under which deodands, or gifts to God, were forfeited to the Crown, to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by the high almoner. It was the duty of the Sheriffs, acting on the King's behalf, to secure possession of the deodand or the amount of its appraised value. Three cases of unwitting offenders, a boat, a horse, and a pear tree, are recorded in the year 1276. On June 17 in that year one Henry Grene, a water-carrier, was found drowned in the river Thames. The unfortunate man got into a boat at Paul's Wharf, intending to take up water with his tankard, or closed pail. After filling his tankard he attempted to place it on the wharf, but the weight of the water in the vessel caused the boat to move away from the wharf, and Henry, losing his balance, fell into the water and was drowned. After diligent inquisition by the good men of the ward, his death was found to have been a misadventure, and the offending boat, with its tackle and the tankard, were appraised at 5s. 6d. In the same year, Henry de Flegge met with his death in Castle Baynard Dock, where he was taking his horse to water at six o'clock in the morning. Punishing the horse with his spur, the animal, "being filled with exceeding viciousness and strength," carried its unfortunate rider into deep water, where, by reason of the cold and the force of the tide, he was drowned, the horse being appraised at one mark. It was on a Sunday, September 14, that the third misfortune happened, the victim being one Adam Schot,

a servant, living in the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe. A few days before this unlucky man was trying to climb a pear-tree after dinner, in the garden of one Lawrence, in the Parish of St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, for the purpose of gathering pears. By sad mischance he fell to the ground by the breaking of a branch on which he was standing, and died after lingering for a few days, the offending pear-tree being appraised at 5s. Subsequently to the Great Fire of London, the Green Yard was used as the City mews, where the State and semi-State coaches of the Lord Mayor were housed. Here, too, as well as at Leadenhall, the permanent appointments of the Lord Mayor's Show were safely stored, and furbished up year by year to take their part in the procession. In 1768, the almshouses founded by Sir Thomas Gresham were removed here from Gresham College, in Broad Street, which was being pulled down to afford a site for the Excise Office. The almspeople have since been removed from their close neighbourhood to the City stables to a more suitable home at Brixton. Among its other varied uses, the Green Yard has served as a storehouse of materials for the City clerk of the works, and here for some ten years lay the numbered stones of Temple Bar. The scattered materials of the grim old edifice were afterwards presented to Sir H. B. Meux by the Common Council, at his request, for the purpose of re-erecting Temple Bar at the entrance to Theobald's Park, Cheshunt.—*Daily Telegraph*, November 26.

### At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. HENRY FROWDE has lately published an illustrated pamphlet giving some facts about St. Deiniol's Library at Hawarden, which Mr. Gladstone founded "in the cause of divine learning." The books which Mr. Gladstone himself collected numbered 32,000 volumes, and during the last ten years 5,000 more volumes have been added, partly by means of the founder's

endowment, and partly by the generosity of other donors. The sub-warden, Mr. S. Liberty, states: "It would be absurd with these numbers to claim any exhaustive completeness for the library as a place of research, nor is it a repository of bibliographical rarities; but it is for all ordinary purposes a good working library, such as would not be found elsewhere under similar conditions, and it is kept up to date, at least on the theological side. But the side of Humanity is well represented, too, as is fitting in a library inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, who himself planned out his storehouse in the two sections of Humanity and Divinity."

Mrs. Drew, in a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, referring to the treasures of the library, calls attention to an edition of Homer's *Iliad*, and says the visitor will be interested in an edition of Homer in which "Mr. Gladstone read the *Iliad* for the thirtieth time, finding it at every reading 'richer and more glorious than before.' (In reading the *Odyssey* he always used the same one-volume edition, having it rebound whenever it wore out with constant handling.) 'Ever since,' he wrote, 'I began to pass out of boyhood, I have been feeling my way, owing little to living teachers, but enormously to four dead ones, over and above the Four Gospels.' This Mr. Gladstone wrote at the age of sixty-nine, the four to whom he referred being, as is well known, Aristotle, Augustine, Dante, and Butler."

It may be recalled that Mr. Gladstone's edition of Butler's *Analogy* and *Sermons*, and his own *Subsidiary Studies*, were published by the Oxford University Press in 1896.

Mrs. Drew, than whom no one could better know her father's mind, explains that St. Deiniol's is 'Not a school, not a college or a free library in the ordinary sense, but a home for mental and spiritual refreshment and research, open to thinkers of every class, even to those to whom the gift of faith has been denied, earnest inquirers, seekers, searchers after the truth that is divine. A spirit of reverence, a love of truth, sympathy with the aims of the founder, this is all that is demanded of its visitors. The founder hoped that the library 'would not be used for purposes hostile to the Church of



England.' This is expressed in the trust deed. But for 'the advancement of divine learning' he looked specially to the resident community."

Mr. Gladstone hoped that students would form at Hawarden a living centre of religion, and would do for their own generation what Pusey, Stubbs, Lightfoot, and Westcott had done for theirs.

The first part of Prince d'Essling's great work, *Les Livres à Figures Vénitiens de la Fin du XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle et du Commencement du XVI<sup>e</sup>*, is announced for publication in March. The work will be completed in four volumes folio, with numerous illustrations, including many in colours. The edition is limited to 300 copies at 500 francs the set, and subscriptions will be taken only for the set. The work promises to be of a monumental character—one of the most sumptuous of its kind ever produced.

*Women Types: The Venus—The Juno—The Minerva*, is the title of a new work by "Da Libra," which will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will present, in a series of historical sketches, the characteristics of the women of the classical times, as compared with those of their sisters of the present day, demonstrating the counterparts of the two periods, and illustrating modern casts from ancient moulds.

I note with regret the death at an advanced age, early in January, of Mr. John Corbet Anderson, antiquary and historian of Croydon. He had been a ticket-holder of the British Museum reading-room for sixty years. He wrote *The Early History and Antiquities of Shropshire*, 1864; *Antiquities of Croydon Church*, 1867; *The Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter*, 1867; and *Chronicles of Croydon*, 1874-1879. He illustrated his own books, and drew the illustrations for Nash's *Mansions of England*.

Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have returned to Egypt to make their last attempt on the Oxyrhynchus site. Next winter they hope to undertake excavations among the boxes of papyri now in the strong-room at the bottom of the staircase in Queen's College,

Oxford. They may two years hence return again to Egypt, as it is essential that immediate action should be taken on the remaining sites, the country being rapidly broken up by the increase of the irrigated area and the removal of the earth on the town sites for use as a fertilizer.

A noteworthy feature of a sale held at Sotheby's during the second week of December was the Shakespeareana, which included original quarto and folio editions of the plays and some interesting MSS. Five quartos, comprising *A Midsommer Nights Dreame*, 1600; *The Excellent History of the Merchant of Venice*, 1600; *A Yorkshire Tragedie*, 1619; *True Chronicle History of the Life and Death of King Lear*, 1608; and *The Whole Contention Betweene the Two Famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke*, 1619, produced an aggregate sum of £1,089, while a first edition of the spurious play, *The First Part of the True and Honorable History of the Life of Sir John Old-Castle, the Good Lord Cobham*, 1600, was sold for £60, and a fourth folio edition of the *Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies*, 1685, fetched £80.

For the early seventeenth-century Stowe MS., with unique eulogy of Shakespeare, £51 was given, whilst for a thirty-one-page MS. list of the Shakespearean plays performed by their Majesties' Company at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 1795, bound with royal arms and monogram, £24 10s. was paid.

At the same sale some exceptionally fine ancient illuminated MSS. were a great attraction. A fourteenth-century French MS., *Le Miroir Historiale*, of Vincent de Beauvais, containing 558 beautifully painted miniatures, fell to Mr. Quaritch, after a spirited contest, at £1,290; and an interesting portion of a very fine old English *Book of Hours* of the fourteenth century, with fourteen full-page illuminated paintings, made £390.

Mr. Andrew Clark is about to publish, through the Clarendon Press, *The Shirburn Ballads*, with introduction and notes. These ballads, in a neat manuscript volume,

are among the most treasured possessions in the Earl of Macclesfield's Library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire. In his forthcoming introduction, Mr. Clark states that it is plain that the ballads were copied from printed exemplars. "Although a veritable Saul among Davids," he says, "and possessed of only eight tens of ballads, as against the many hundreds of the great collections, the Shirburn set has several features of unique interest. It has preserved a number of pieces of no slight value, which certainly are not found in the great collections; and which, possibly, are found nowhere else. Further, it bridges over the gap between early ballads and post-Restoration ballads, and shows that many of the ordinary issues of the Black-letter press of Charles II.'s and James II.'s reigns had been in common circulation under Elizabeth and James I. It also opens up an inviting field of textual criticism, furnishing earlier, and often better, texts than the printed copies, but sometimes carrying back obvious corruptions, destructive alike of rhyme and reason, for a period of eighty years. Far-reaching textual conclusions may thus be drawn, not without bearing on the condition of the text of the great Elizabethans. It is, above all, a singularly representative collection, embracing ballads of almost every type in circulation, and so presenting us with just the library which was found in most English households in Shakespeare's time. The one exception, a striking one, is the Robin Hood ballad, which is quite unrepresented."

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, E.C., has further added to its treasures by the acquisition of the MS. of a book written in 1554 by Friar William Peryn, the Dominican prior of St. Bartholomew's during Queen Mary's reign. The church not long since acquired the matrix of the priory seal which Prior Peryn had struck at that period. The MS. has been presented to the church by a member of the Restoration Committee. It was purchased at the Trentham Hall sale, last November, by Messrs. Young, of Liverpool, who kindly parted with it at cost price on hearing that it was wanted at St. Bartholomew's. It may be seen in the recently restored cloister of the church.

*The History of Hertfordshire*, by Nathaniel Salmon, 1728, has no index. Mr. W. B. Gerish, desiring to refer to it frequently for his work on "Local Surnames," has been at the trouble of compiling a MS. index to the names of places therein. This index, Mr. Gerish is good enough to say, is at the service of anyone wishing to consult it at his house at Bishop's Stortford, or inquiries will be answered if a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, at their house, Wellington Street, Strand, yesterday, concluded a two days' sale of old coins and medals. Among the best items were: A Cromwell gold broad, by Simon, £6 15s. (Spink); Charles I. Exeter half-crown, 1644, £10 10s. (Ready); Charles I. Oxford crown piece, 1642, £5 (Weight); James II. tin halfpenny, with copper plug in centre, £4 4s. (Spink); Charles I. pattern halfpenny in silver, £5 12s. 6d. (Ready); Victoria pattern five-pound piece, 1839, £6 10s. (Weight); Charles I. pound piece, Oxford Mint, 1642, £6 15s. (Weight); Oliver Cromwell crown, half-crown, and shilling, fine set, £6 12s. (Spink). The sale realized £940 13s. 6d. —*Globe*, December 19.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on the 14th and 15th inst. the following important books and MSS.: Charles Lever's Correspondence and Memoranda, Notebooks, and other MSS., 1852-72, £185; Catnach Press Ballads, etc., £75; Robinson Crusoe, 1719, £86; Keats's original MS. of the Poem Cap and Bells, 24 ll. (1819), £290; Lilford's Birds, 1885-97, £44; Nash's A Countercuffe to Martin Junior, 1589, £18; Autograph Letters and Correspondence of Marshal Turenne, 1643-49, £222; Audubon's Birds (150 plates only), 1827-30, £33; Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici, seventeenth-century MS., £50; Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 1873, £50 10s.; Napoleon I., Original Autograph Draft of his Proclamation to the French Army in Italy, January 18, 1797 (Battle of Rivoli), £130; The Battell of Alcazar, a play by George Peele, 1594, £60; Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, 1600, £250; Merchant of Venice, 1600, £380; Sir John Oldcastle, 1600, £60; A Yorkshire Tragedy, 1619, £100; King Lear, 1608, £300; The Whole Contention and Pericles, 1619, £89; Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, £50; Fourth Folio, 1685, £80; Vinciolo's Lingerie, 1587, £20; Douland's Andreas

Ornithoparcus, 1609, £29; Autograph Signature of Admiral Frobisher, in an Italian edition of Machiavelli's works, 1584, £49; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., 1766, £92; Prières durant la Messe, MS. by Rousselet, pupil of Jarry, beautifully written, c. 1700, £85; Horæ ad Usum Romanum, printed on vellum, Pigouchet for Vostre, Paris, 1498, £146; Hubbard's Troubles with the Indians in New England, with the rare original map, 1676-77, £100; Holograph Letter of Sir W. Raleigh, 1600, £80; Dean Swift's Original Letters, Poems, Essays, etc. (33), £510; Blake's Ten Original Drawings in Colours to illustrate Milton's Paradise Lost, £2,000; Fifty-three Original Sketches of Various Subjects, £155; Thirty-nine Original Drawings by Richard Burney, £98; Horæ ad Usum Sarum, MS., fourteenth century, with Miniatures (110 ll. only), £390; Le Miroir Historiale de Vincent de Beauvais, MS. on vellum, with 550 fine miniatures, Sec. XIV., £1,290; Keats Relics, £560.—*Athenæum*, December 22.

At their house, Wellington Street, Strand, yesterday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded a three days' sale of the Egyptian antiquities formed in Egypt by Mr. R. de Rustafjaell. Among the important items were: Two sepulchral figures of men in squatting position, £20 (Ready); a large fountain of stone, with projecting dish for ablutions, £13 10s. (Fenton); a very early figure of a man walking, the eyes inlaid, £26 (Ready); model of a funerary boat, with a numerous crew of boatmen, £13 (Lawrence); another, but smaller, £15 (Lawrence); a pair of wooden paddles, £10 (Ready); two Ushabti boxes of wood, painted with varied designs in colours, £12 10s. (Spink); a large vase of alabaster, £10 (Ready); small statuette of a seated priest in black stone, £12 10s. (Ready); several boxes containing large flakes of limestone with inscriptions, designs, etc., £56 (Ready); small bronze figures of Neith and others, £10 5s. (Ready); large bronze figure of Isis nursing the young goddess, £22 (Ready); early bronze figure of a King, £19 (Capper); bronze figure of the goddess Nut, £12 (Ready); a mummy in its original case of wood, finely decorated with funereal designs in colours, £5 15s. (Fenton); fighting standard of Osman Digma of black silk, £8 (Stow); praying-board of plain wood, the property successively of the Mahdi and the Khalifa, £5 15s. (Capper). The sales realized £1,843.—*Globe*, December 22.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received *The Registers of St. John, Dublin*, 1619-1699, the first issue of the newly formed Parish Register Society of Dublin. In the publication of parish registers Ireland lags behind this country, and the enterprise of the new Society therefore deserves every encouragement. By an Act of 1875 it was intended to concentrate the Parish Registers of the former Established Church in the Public Record Office of Ireland; but, owing to the preservation of certain interests under the Act, and the introduction of further conditions by an Act of the following year,

this concentration has been but very partially effected. The new Society proposes to issue copies of the more important and older surviving registers, beginning with those of Dublin, and especially of those not deposited in the Record Office. The Society should certainly be supported by every Irish antiquary; and there must be very many families, both on this side St. George's Channel and in America and the Colonies with Irish connections, who will be interested in work of this kind. The Society makes an excellent start with this important register of a Dublin parish (the first to institute a register) during eighty years of the seventeenth century. It forms a thick volume of 338 pages, carefully edited by Mr. James Mills, M.R.I.A., excellently printed on hand-made paper, very fully indexed, and issued in stiff grey wrappers.

The chief item of interest in the new part of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. iii., No. 4, is a series of extracts from the MS. *Memoirs* of Barbara Hoyland, *née* Wheeler, who was born in 1764, joined the Friends at the age of twenty-eight, and later became a minister of that body. There is a very interesting note also on the "Esquire Marsh" of George Fox's *Journal*.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*November 29.*—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—On the application of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster it was unanimously resolved that the Islip Roll, which had been entrusted to the Society for reproduction in 1791 by the Dean of the day, Dr. Thomas, who was also Bishop of Rochester, should be returned to the Dean and Chapter.—Miss Nina Layard communicated an account of a discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Ipswich of considerable extent. Already 135 graves had been examined, and the work was still continuing. An exhibition of the numerous relics found included a large collection of spear-heads, knives, and other objects of iron and bronze; some rare fibulae, both of the square-headed and Kentish types; a silver ring-necklace with amber bead, said to be unique; and a large Frankish buckle, besides numerous necklaces of beads. A special point was made of deciding the exact position in which the objects were found by securing portions of the bones on which they were resting, and which were stained with verdigris from contact with the metal. A considerable number of urns of very rough construction were either in the graves or buried separately. One coin only—of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161—was discovered in the grave of a woman. It was much defaced.—Sir John Evans recalled Miss Layard's discoveries of paleolithic implements above the boulder-clay at Ipswich, and congratulated her on this her first attempt in another field of archæology. He remarked on some of the leading features of the find, such as the brooches, beads, and glass vessels.—Mr. Dale noticed the absence of swords from the cemetery, and Mr. Reginald Smith offered some remarks on the find as a

whole. With apparently one exception, there were no cases of cremation in the cemetery, and the vases exhibited were quite plain, and not of the kind usually employed as cineraries. The direction (but not the arrangement) of the graves was regular, the head being south-west; and there could be, therefore, no question as to their pagan origin. Not only were swords and sword-knives conspicuously absent, but there were also no "long" brooches of Norwegian type, no bracket-clasps, and no Roman or Saxon coins, such as occurred in the Little Wilbraham Cemetery, which was in many respects parallel, and included a Kentish circular brooch with keystone garnets, like two from Ipswich. The square-headed brooches formed a remarkable series, and their ornamentation confirmed the opinion that the burials did not extend over a long period. They displayed, in a somewhat degraded form, the animal ornament that appeared in the Teutonic world early in the sixth century, and two varieties of the type were known, in South Germany and South Scandinavia respectively; but the Ipswich specimens were evidently made in this country, and bore only a family likeness to the Continental. Everything pointed to an exclusive settlement on the Orwell in the latter half of the sixth century, perhaps extending over the first quarter of the seventh. The cemetery was a remarkably pure one, and would be useful as a test for other discoveries of the period, which were generally of a mixed character.

December 6.—Sir E. M. Thompson, Vice-President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. R. Lethaby on "The Sculptures of the South Porch of Lincoln Minster." He showed that the angels which accompany the Majesty have been wrongly restored, and that they carried instruments of the Passion instead of censers. He described the sculptures of the arch-orders as the Wise and Foolish Virgins, Apostles, King-martyrs, and Virgins. The fine images below, to the right and left of the porch, within, are the Church and the Synagogue, the outer figures being probably Apostles. The pair of royal figures on the south-east buttress were most probably intended for St. Ethelbert, King and Martyr, with the daughter of Offa, to whom he was about to be married when he was murdered.—Mr. John Bilson read some notes on a remarkable sculptured representation of Hell Cauldron lately found at York, which he was inclined to associate with portions of a Norman tympanum in the York Museum. He considered that both sculptures dated from the last quarter of the twelfth century, and may have formed part of the carved decorations of a former west front of the Minster, near to which they were found.—Mr. John Noble exhibited, through the secretary, an unusually perfect example of a silver parcel-gilt English chalice, the date of which was assigned by Mr. Hope to a period between 1515 and 1525. The foot is sexfoil in shape, and, with the knot, of exceptional plainness. The chalice bears no marks.—Colonel J. E. Capper exhibited some photographs of Stonehenge, taken from a balloon, illustrating in a remarkable manner the relative positions of the stone circles surrounding earthworks.—*Athenaeum*, December 15.

December 13.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. C. T. Martin read a paper on clerical life in the fifteenth century as illustrated by proceedings of the Court of Chancery preserved at the Public Record Office. These proceedings mostly relate to disputes between parsons and their parishioners, and the grounds of dispute are various. Where the parish is the complaining party, in one case the parson is accused of setting up an image in such a position that some of his congregation cannot see the performance of Divine service; in other cases he is accused of recovering stolen goods through the confession of the thieves, and refusing to return them to the owners without a reward; or of making money out of bequests to provide vestments or plate for his church. Where the bill is put in by the parson, his complaint is usually of false accusation of peculation of some kind, or of misbehaviour with the feminine members of his flock or his school. One priest gives a detailed account of a plot by his enemies to get up a case of this kind against him by sending a woman to call upon him. There were also some references to the practice of witchcraft, especially to the control exercised over a person's well-being through enchanted images made to represent him.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on "Neolithic Implements from the County of Hampshire," illustrated by lantern-slides and an exhibition of implements. Mr. Dale said that Hampshire had yielded to him Neolithic implements almost of every kind, and he divided his exhibit into "roughly chipped celts," "carefully chipped celts," "celts partly polished," and "celts entirely polished." He also showed a quantity of broken celts, some of which had been roughly trimmed at the fractured part, so as to permit the cutting end to be put back into the stick in which it was hafted. Amongst the polished celts was a very fine one of greenstone, which Mr. Dale said looked like an import from Brittany. The arrow-heads included one of the leaf shape, which, though  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, was not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. With the exception of the simple flake and perhaps the scraper, the author thought the roughly chipped celt was the most common implement of Neolithic times, and spoke of the great number he had found. He did not think there was any proof that they were used for tilling the soil; indeed, he was not aware there was any evidence that Neolithic man in Britain knew and cultivated cereals. He also said that he knew of no evidence of the Palaeolithic age running into the Neolithic period. In our own country the evidence was all on the opposite side, and pointed to a great physical break between the two periods, which must represent a long interval of time. There were added to the exhibition a series of stone tools from North America, and a stone implement ready hafted which came from New Guinea, and was once the property of Charles Darwin.—*Athenaeum*, December 22.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, November 30.—Ordinary meeting followed by the third anniversary meeting, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—After the reading of the report and election of officers, there was a Scottish exhibition, and the tables were laden with Scottish coins, medals, tokens,



and curios.—Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper upon the coinage of Prince James Stuart prepared for his unsuccessful invasions of 1708 and 1715. Of this there were four types known—namely: (1) Crown dated 1709, on which he is styled IACOBVS III.; (2) crown, or sixty-shilling piece, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; (3) guinea, or quarter-dollar, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; and (4) guinea or shilling of 1716, reading IACOBVS TERTIVS. Only the first was represented by an original coin, but the dies for the others had been preserved in the family of their engravers, the Roethers, and re-strikes were made from them. The fact, Miss Farquhar suggested, would account for the very youthful portrait on the obverse of No. 4 in conjunction with a reverse of 1716, for she believed the dies were not a pair, and that the true reverse had not been preserved. In support of this view she called attention to the fact that the die used was really the reverse of No. 3 in an unfinished state.

Mr. G. M. Fraser contributed "Treasure-Trove in the North of Scotland," in which he reviewed in detail the numerous finds of coins which have been recorded in that district, and particularly in and around Aberdeen. The discovery of several thousand pieces of the time of Mary and Francis where formerly had stood the Grey Friars Monastery in Aberdeen raised the probability that they were hidden in 1559, when all ecclesiastical property in the city was seized by the Reformers. Two finds of Edwardian pennies and coins of Alexander III. in the same city he identified with the military operations of Edward III., and similarly attributed the great hoard discovered there in 1886. This comprised 12,267 coins, of which nearly 12,000 were English of the reigns of the three Edwards, and was contained in a finely worked bronze vase, not unlike a "gipsy kettle" in design. There seemed every indication that this large hoard was part of the treasure of the English army which invested and burnt Aberdeen in 1336.

The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the present session was held on December 11, Dr. D. Christison, Vice-President, in the chair.—A preliminary report on the excavation of the Roman military station at Newstead, Melrose, was given by Mr. James Curle, F.S.A.Scot., illustrated by a plan of the buildings made by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A.Scot., and by many lantern views of the objects found.—In the second paper Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A.Scot., of Sumburgh, Shetland, described the results of the excavation of a broch there which had extended over five years. In 1897 Mr. E. M. Nelson, President of the Royal Microscopical Society, and Professor Gunther, who were staying with Mr. Bruce, had their attention attracted by the ends of walls jutting out of the mound near the shore crowned by the ancient Jarlshof, and made tentative diggings, which showed that the ruins were of some magnitude and importance. Mr. Bruce afterwards continued the excavations, which ultimately revealed the fact that the ancient ruin known as Jarlshof, which is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Norse Earls, and at all events was used as a residence by Earl Robert Stuart in Queen Mary's time, is built on the top of the ruins

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of a broch, apparently without any knowledge of their existence. Among the objects found were a large stone bowl, two stone chisels, 14 inches and 18 inches in length; a stone saw, 12 inches long; a number of stone whorls; several stone discs, on one of which is cut a design of interconnected spirals; bone implements, pottery, and a crook-shaped pin of bronze.—The third paper was on terra-cotta lamps, by Mr. R. Colman Clephan, F.S.A.Scot., illustrated by the exhibition of his collection of lamps—Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and Early Christian. These lamps were made in moulds, and as they are often highly ornamented, they record, perhaps, better than anything else the rise, progress, and decadence of the ceramic art. Some of them date back probably as far as 600 B.C. They are mostly circular or shoe-shaped, with a handle at the back and a nozzle for the wick in front.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on January 9, the paper read was "St. Menas of Alexandria," by Miss Murray.

An interesting address was given to the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at their meeting on December 7 by Mr. J. J. Brigg, of Keighley, in which he dealt with "The Remains of a Roman Way in the Neighbourhood of Keighley." Mr. J. A. Clapham, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Mr. Brigg's address was devoted to an examination of the evidence relating to the Roman road from Ilkley to Manchester, which, it was supposed, crossed Rumbald's Moor and the Aire, and passed by way of Harden Moor through Denholme, and on to Huddersfield. Mr. Brigg found in the works of the older antiquaries much evidence of the former existence of this road, but on careful research he discovered that nearly all the paving had been removed by farmers and others, but that there was a portion of the road still in existence on Harden Moor.

The monthly meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on December 20, Mr. J. G. D. Dalrymple, the chairman, presiding. Rev. James Primrose read a paper on "Jocelyn of Furness and the Place-name Glasgow." There were two persons named Jocelyn—who were often confounded—Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow from 1175 to 1199, and Jocelyn, a monk of Furness, a contemporary. Both these Jocelyns belonged to the Cistercian Order of Benedictine monks. They had some knowledge of each other, and Bishop Jocelyn commissioned Jocelyn the monk to write a biography of St. Kentigern. To enable him to perform this task Jocelyn travelled to Glasgow, and wandered through the streets and lanes of the city searching for records of the life of St. Kentigern. He found one, which he described as "stained throughout," containing "matter which was manifestly contrary to sound doctrine and the Catholic faith." He also found another, a little volume in the Celtic dialect, and full of solecisms. These two documents he incorporated into his biography. The language of this district at the time, about 1190, was Welsh, with a mixture of Gaelic, while educated people spoke Saxon, then beginning

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to make headway. Taking the monk of Furness as an authority on the Cymric or Gaelic language, he went on to say that Jocelyn said that St. Kentigern established his cathedral in the town Deschu, which is now called Glaschu. A distinguished authority had given it as his opinion that the "d" in "Deschu" had arisen through the copyist bringing "c" and "l" into too close juxtaposition, thus forming a "d," so that we should read not "deschu" but "cleshu." Again, it was agreed that the terminations of the names of Mungo and Glasgow were the same in the Welsh form "go" or "cu," signifying "dear," so that Mungo meant "dear man." Then it seemed to Mr. Primrose that "cles" was an abbreviation of the Latin "ecclesia," a church; and if so, then "cleshu" literally signified the "dear church." In the discussion which followed Mr. J. T. T. Brown said he entirely disagreed with Mr. Primrose, as he thought it preposterous to found anything on the monkish life of a saint in regard to a question of etymology. With regard to the name Glasgow, he thought the derivation was to be sought for in another direction. Mr. Renwick, the Deputy Town Clerk, in editing the charters of Glasgow, noted in a very early charter that the burn was named "Glasgo," and in tracing it he found that it ran through Glasgow Green. He (Mr. Brown) noted that there was a place in Devonshire called "Glasgo," and he concluded that "Glasgow" derived its name from the stream "Glasgo." Mr. Henderson, the Gaelic lecturer in the University, said that he could not agree with Mr. Primrose as to the derivation of the name Glasgow. "Glas" in Gaelic meant "water," and "chu" meant "dear," and "chu" was also used in speaking of a dog. Professor Rhys, founding on a legend with regard to the birth and death of St. Mungo, had said to him that Glasgow was a pun upon the name of St. Mungo, that it meant a "grey dog," and Mr. Henderson said it might mean "water dog."

On December 13 the THOROTON SOCIETY of Nottingham arranged a conversazione, combined with an exhibition of views and photographs of local interest, and three lantern lectures lasting a quarter of an hour each. In these Dr. Millar and Mr. H. Gill devoted themselves to views of cathedrals and churches respectively, and Dr. Davies Pryce to earthworks. The exhibition brought to light many pictures of great interest, chiefly views of local bygone buildings, etc. The company was received by the Mayor and Mayoress of the city, and numbered about 120. The evening served the useful purpose of bringing many members of the society together, and so enabling them to become better acquainted with one another.

The Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on December 12, Mr. J. J. Simpson in the chair. Mr. James McMurtrie, F.G.S., read a paper on a Roman road from Old Sarum to Uphill, and its structure at Chewton Mendip, where it was cut through during the past autumn. So far as Mr. McMurtrie knew, the road had never before been explored, and several writers had apparently not known of its existence. Having quoted descriptions of the route taken by the

road, made, no doubt, to reach the metals in the Mendip country, the reader referred to the evidence of an extensive Roman station at Charterhouse, as shown, among other ways, by the Capper Pass collection of relics in the Bristol Museum. The road passes through the land of the Earl Waldegrave, and when Mr. McMurtrie brought the matter to his lordship's notice he readily gave permission for the road to be explored, and lent the help of men on his estate as well as giving personal assistance. The portion of the road selected for opening was between Green Ore and Castle Comfort, where it crosses the Chewton Warren and adjoining land, and has been little disturbed from the earliest times. Before commencing operations careful levellings of the surface were taken, showing its elevation above the adjoining land. A strip of turf, about 2 feet wide, was then removed right across the road and a foot or two on each side of it, the structural formation of the road being then cut through layer after layer, the thickness being carefully noted and specimens kept for reference. The thickness of the road metal and ballast varied in the sections taken from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 6 inches, and the width from 19 feet to 19 feet 6 inches. The road was next under turf of about 3 inches thick, and underneath the metalling was black clay or earth, varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, which might be considered the bottom bed of the road formation. The metal and ballast seemed to have been obtained from the old red sandstone of the neighbourhood, the stones of which it was composed being of all shapes and sizes, from 1 inch to 8 inches in length or diameter, intermixed with finer stone or earth. There was no appearance of paving or pitching of any kind, the material having been thrown promiscuously together, but with a well-rounded-off convex surface, on which there was no apparent traces of ruts or tracks of any kind, from which it may be inferred that it was formerly used by pack-horses. There is nothing in the adjoining ground quite like the black clay or earth under the ballast—possibly, however, it was the representation of the "fine earth hard beaten in," which Dr. Wright said was used in road-making by the Romans. There was a total absence of the elaborate structure commonly associated with the great military roads and trunk-roads, and such as was seen when the Fosse Road was opened at Radstock in 1904. But it was not to be supposed that all, or even any considerable number, of the Roman roads conformed to the high standard of the Fosse, nothing quite equal to it having been discovered in other parts of England. Besides the great trunk-roads there were others in the nature of cross-roads, less perfect in their structure, which would appear to have been entirely for commercial purposes, and some of them might have been the trade-routes of the ancient Britons before the Roman Conquest. There were also what might be styled country roads, as well as by-roads, for communication between estates. The second paper was on "Ancient Fisheries of the Severn," by Mr. Sanford D. Cole.

Mr. E. Wooler, of Darlington (a member of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries), addressed the BISHOP AUCKLAND FIELD CLUB on December 14 on "The Romans in Bishop Auckland." There was

no room for doubt, he said, that Auckland owed its origin to the Roman station at Vinovia, and that the present Newgate was part of the Watling Street, which was the main route from Kent to the North. It was the Binovia of Ptolemy and the Vinovia of Antonine, and occurred in Antonine's first Iter, where the station before it is Vindomora (Ebchester), from which it is distant nineteen miles. The foundations of the buildings of Vinovia were considerably more than 100 feet above the bed of the River Wear, and a deep ditch, of which remains are still visible, surrounded it. As early as the beginning of the eighth century Vinovia was probably known and resorted to, and perhaps inhabited by some few persons, for all the stones of which the Saxon church at Escombe is built were undoubtedly obtained from the ruins of the Roman city. Innumerable interesting discoveries had from time to time been made at Vinovia, perhaps the most notable being one early last century of a very perfect hypocaust—probably the finest in the kingdom. Twenty or thirty years ago extensive excavations laid bare building after building for a distance of nearly 100 yards. From careful observations made it was clear that total destruction befell Vinovia on two occasions at least before the Romans finally left it. The first destruction seemed to have been about the time of the Emperor Commodus (A.D. 180-193), and Vinovia is thought to have been rebuilt by Severus (A.D. 193-211). Among the many "finds" at Vinovia were several Roman altars, one of which is now in the library of the Dean and Chapter at Durham. Built up in the north wall of Escombe Church is an altar showing a sculptured patera, and close by the inscription L.E.G., VI., which is specially interesting, as indicating the presence of the Sixth Legion at Vinovia. The Roman station at Vinovia, he concluded, must have been a place of considerable importance, judging from the many roads which converged upon it.

In a paper read before the ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 20, Mr. P. M. C. Kermode dealt with a stone that was recently unearthed in Maughold churchyard while building the house for the preservation of the Society's crosses. It lay close to the foundation of what was believed to be an ancient keill, close to where a stone containing similar runes, the only other stone on the island known to contain such runes, was found some years ago. It was marked with an Irish cross, a cross formed by the junction of four arcs of a circle, and with several characters in the Anglian runes, runes of a period extending from the end of the seventh to the end of the ninth century. It bore four letters, with traces of others having preceded them—G M O N. The letters on the other stone formed the fairly common Anglo-Saxon name of Blacgamon, and he formed the conclusion that both stones referred to the same person, and were connected with each other. The new stone was of the common slate of the neighbourhood, and very rough in character, and he surmised the sculptor had tried his hand on this piece, and eventually discarded it, and made his inscription on the other. He regarded the two stones as proof that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were intended to read the inscription, were at that time Anglo-Saxon.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF CAIRNES OR CAIRNS. By H. C. Lawlor. Many illustrations and five pedigrees. London: *Eliot Stock*, 1906. Crown 4to., pp. xvi, 292. Price 21s.

This handsomely-produced and well-illustrated quarto volume represents a great deal of patient labour expended by Mr. Lawlor and his friends in compiling pedigrees and collecting information with regard to the widespread Cairns family of Scotland and Ireland. There is no attempt to unduly exalt the family, but Mr. Lawlor is able to amply substantiate the fairly modest claim which he makes in the preface—namely, that "in the six hundred years covered by this work the family has supplied many prominent and useful members to the State, the Church, the Army, and the Bar." We are not in a position to disprove another statement of a most extravagant nature made in the same paragraph; but the writer can scarcely imagine that he will have many believers when he says that in all these centuries the family "has produced none but good citizens, whether of high or low degree"! Mr. Lawlor proceeds to state that in all the many hundred books, public records, and private documents that he has had occasion to peruse, he has never found the name of Cairns sullied by unworthy or dishonourable conduct. The writer of this notice has spent a large portion of forty years of his life in original research, and he can only say that if some enemy of the Cairns family was to offer a sufficiently attractive reward, evidence of a criminal character would be certainly found enrolled against some of its members. If not, the Cairns are an absolutely unique clan!

The opening chapter places the origin of the family in the parish of Mid Calder, Midlothian, where the ruins of Cairns Castle still stands, and cites various fourteenth and fifteenth century documents. William Cairns served with the English at Calais in 1369, was constable of Linlithgow Castle 1369-1372, and of Edinburgh Castle 1372-1401. An elder brother, John, was one of the bailies of Linlithgow, in which burgh he had established himself as a merchant. He had the honour of securing the King as a customer, supplying him, in 1365, with two casks of wine, at a cost of £13 6s. 8d. The Exchequer Rolls also contain a variety of interesting references, giving the details of the building of the great tower by the gate of Edinburgh Castle, which was carried out by John Cairns between 1372 and 1379. It was known as King David's Tower, and was at that time considered a masterpiece of engineering and absolutely impregnable. Cairn's Tower, as it ought to have been called, was the most imposing feature of the castle, but it fell a victim to the heavy artillery of the Earl of Morton at the siege of 1573. This John Cairns died in 1401. His youngest brother, Alexander, who was some time provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden, out-

lived him by more than twenty years. The highly interesting massive heraldic slab over Alexander's grave, showing that he died on July 14, 1422, was brought to light during some recent excavations.

There is equally interesting matter in the chapters dealing with the Cairns connected with the Plantation of Ulster in the days of James I. Alexander Cairns, formerly of Cultra, Wigtown, settled in co. Donegal in 1610. His great-grandson, William Cairns, born in 1664, was a captain in the army of William of Orange, and was one of those who rushed to shut the gates of Derry against Lord Antrim. He went by the name of "The Old Captain," and died in 1740.

Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, first Earl Cairns and Lord Chancellor of England, who died in 1885, and gave such genuine lustre to the name, was one of the Cairns of co. Down, whose ancestors fled from Scotland after the failure of the Stuart rising in 1715.

This volume, unlike many of the same nature, will prove, for the most part, readable and entertaining to not a few outside the circle of this widespread family and its connections. It is brightened by a variety of illustrations, which are chiefly reproductions from family portraits in possession of Lord Rossmore.

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MONUMENTA ORCADICA. By L. Dietrichson. With original drawings and some chapters on St. Magnus' Cathedral, Kirkwall, by Johan Meyer, architect. With 152 illustrations. London: Williams and Norgate, 1906. 4to., pp. xiv, 77, and xvi, 200. Price £3 net.

The very handsome volume before us consists of the full Norwegian text (represented by the second statement of pagination given above) of Messrs. Dietrichson and Meyer's work as published at Christiania last year, to which is prefixed an abridgment (in seventy-seven pages) of the text in English translation. This English abridgment "passes with great brevity over those parts of the original version in which the author's views coincide with those of previous writers, and are therefore of less interest to British readers; whereas it concentrates its descriptive forces upon those points in which the authors' views differ from those of earlier writers, and in addition gives the description of St. Magnus' Cathedral *in extenso*." The sub-title of the book, it should be added, is "The Norsemen in the Orkneys and the Monuments they have left, with a Survey of the Celtic (Pre-Norwegian) and Scottish (Post-Norwegian) Monuments on the Islands."

The method adopted seems as good a one as could be devised to bring this noteworthy product of Norwegian scholarship before British students. But, after all, the text does not add much to the knowledge already accessible in these islands in the works of Petrie and Anderson and Dryden, and others, save perhaps in the very full and careful description, by Mr. Meyer, of St. Magnus' Cathedral and its architectural history. This description is an excellent piece of work, and is illustrated by a series of capital drawings, plans, sections, photographs, etc., which give the volume a very special value. Indeed, for these illustrations, together with the many others of Orcadian remains (apart from the value of the text), the work of Messrs. Dietrichson and Meyer is one

which all students of Scottish antiquities will be glad to add to their shelves. The book in every respect reflects the greatest credit upon its Norwegian producers.

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A HISTORY OF ROYSTON, HERTFORDSHIRE. By Alfred Kingston. Portraits, plans, and illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. 264. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Kingston's previous books have proved him to be a careful and painstaking antiquary, as well as a writer with an agreeable style and a pleasant way of presenting the results of his researches. The volume before us is worthy of its author's reputation. Mr. Kingston tells the story of the foundation of the monastery at Roys Cross about 1184, and sketches its uneventful history and that of the mediæval town until the Dissolution in 1536, giving some quaint details by the way (taken from the Bassingbourn Churchwardens' Accounts) of the play of *Saint George*,



THE PRIORY SEAL.

which was given at Bassingbourn in 1511. The priory seal reproduced above is that of which a wax impression, broken as here shown, is attached to the deed of acknowledgment of supremacy, preserved in the Public Record Office.

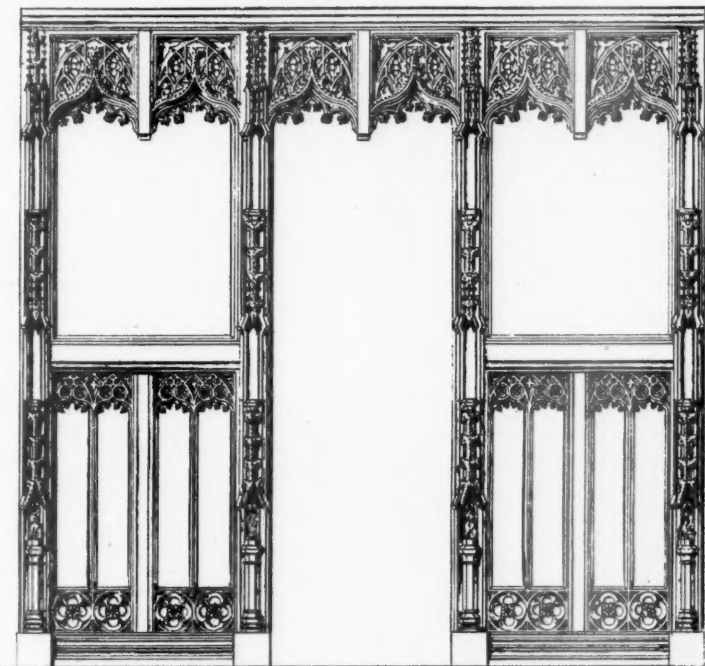
The later history of Royston presents many points of interest. The town was a home for many years of the Stuart Kings. King James I. passed through it first on his way to London on his accession; and a little later was busily engaged in building himself a house in the town, which stood in the middle of the fine open country that gave His Majesty ample scope for the hunting and other field sports of which he was so fond. During the Civil War Royston and its neighbourhood were the scene of much marching and countermarching on the part of both Cavaliers and Roundheads. It was the centre, indeed, of one or two very important movements. Of the quieter eighteenth-century days Mr. Kingston has also much of interest to tell regarding the social history of the town and its clubs. The history of the church is fully told, and the early history of Nonconformity in the



town is not neglected. The oak screen shown on this page was found about 1850, hidden behind wainscoting in the chancel. It was fixed under the gallery; but a few years later, on the occasion of another "restoration," it was mercilessly "cut up and used in the construction of the pulpit and reading-desks, in which the remaining portions may still be seen"! One of the most interesting chapters in this readable book is the last, which treats of "Some Royston Worthies"—a group in which are particularly noticeable the figures of Thomas Cartwright, the Puritan; Henry Andrews (*ob.* 1820), the astronomer and almanac-maker; and various members of the Nash and Fordham families. The volume is

careful and critical retranslation of what others have published before. The whole is skilfully divided into four groups, entitled "Life," "Nature," "Art," and "Fantasy." The moral aphorisms, the shrewd art hints, the quaint fables and prophecies, reflect a genius whom it was absurd for Ruskin to dismiss airily as remaining "to the end of his days the slave of an archaic smile."

The illustrations, all of which, with the exception of the impressive sketch of himself as an old man, preserved at Turin, are taken from the Royal Library at Windsor, and indicate the range of Leonardo's artistic skill, from the grim sketches of "deltoid muscles" to the exquisite study of the "Star of Bethlehem"



OAK SCREEN FOUND BEHIND THE WAINSCOT IN ROYSTON CHURCH.

pleasantly illustrated, adequately indexed, and nicely "got up."

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LEONARDO DA VINCI'S NOTE-BOOKS. Arranged and rendered into English by Edward McCurdy, M.A. Thirteen illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1906. Large crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 289. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this work Mr. McCurdy, already known as an authority on the great Italian artist, has aimed at presenting Leonardo as a writer by quoting a number of passages from certain manuscript note-books which are in different libraries and museums. The result is a volume containing much original matter, with a

plant. They all illustrate his simple but profound advice for art students: "Remember to acquire diligence rather than facility." Many besides artists would profit by another saying: "I have proved in my own case that it is of no small benefit, on finding one's self in bed in the dark, to go over again in the imagination the main outlines of the forms previously studied, or of other noteworthy things conceived by ingenious speculation . . . it is useful in fixing things in the memory." Here are a multitude of pithy maxims, such as:

"Life well spent is long" (p. 51);

"Thou, O God, dost sell unto us all good things at the price of labour" (p. 18);

"Perspective is the bridle and rudder of painting" (p. 211); and

"Feathers shall raise men even as they do birds towards heaven—that is, by letters written with their quills" (p. 279).

This interesting book makes a mine for reading and reflection, and is prefaced by a sympathetic introduction and a scholarly "Record of the Manuscripts" from which it is compiled. Leonardo's personality is one which more and more "seems to outspan the confines of his age, to project itself by the inherent force of its vitality down into modern times." Every English student of that personality will consult this edition of his famous *Note-books*.

W. H. D.

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PEPYS'S MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1679-1688.

Edited by J. R. Tanner. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 144, with folding table. EVELYN'S SCULPTURA: With the unpublished Second Part. Edited by C. F. Bell. Ten illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Crown 8vo. Part I., pp. lvi, 151; Part II., pp. viii, 32. Price 5s. net each volume.

These are two of the first issues in a new series of books undertaken by the Clarendon Press, called the "Oxford Tudor and Stuart Library." The books are printed on linen rag paper from the contemporary types given to the University in 1660 by Bishop Fell, and are bound in stiff white paper covers which have much of the appearance of vellum. Considering the beauty and faithfulness of these reproductions, as specimens of choice typography, and their very tasteful and attractive *format*, the price asked must be regarded as extremely reasonable.

Pepys's book is comparatively little known. It presents him in a very different light from that in which he figures as diarist. Here he is the able man of affairs, master of the subject on which he writes, and displaying a spirit of reasonableness and occasionally a surprising breadth of vision and grasp of principle, for which those who know him only as the gossip and quidnunc will hardly be prepared. Evelyn's work on the "History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper" is perhaps better known, but with it is here printed for the first time a short second part. The original illustrations are all well reproduced. Evelyn's book is characteristically written, and, apart from its historical value, is an interesting specimen of the art criticism of two centuries ago. His attribution of the invention of mezzotint to Prince Rupert has long been exploded.

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A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN. Part IV.

By Francis Elrington Ball. Many illustrations. Dublin: Alex. Thom and Co., Ltd., 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. ix, 204. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Ball hopes to complete his history in six parts; hence the increased size of the present part, and a certain amount of delay in its publication. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ball on having the end of his labours in sight. The part before us, like its predecessors, is a monument of careful and well directed industry, presented in pleasant and readable form. The parishes here dealt with include a number in the more western part of the county; the chief

centres of interest being Luttrellstown and its castle, the Phoenix Park, Palmerston, Lucan, and Chapelizod. At Luttrellstown we meet with a number of representatives of a famous family, the most outstanding member of which was the Sir Thomas Luttrell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland in Henry VIII's time, and described by Mr. Ball as "a typical example of a gentleman of the English pale of his time." The beautiful parish of Lucan, with its memories of the Sarsfield family; Chapelizod (connected by tradition with "La Belle Isoude" of the poets), which, as Mrs. Delany tells us, was a famous place for entertainment throughout the eighteenth century; the Phoenix Park and its connection with the great Duke of Ormonde, with many other points of interest, find full and careful treatment. Mr. Ball is quite impartial, his only anxiety being to advance nothing which is not securely based on documentary facts. The part is fully indexed, and the illustrations, which are from photographs, drawings, and old engravings, are welcome aids to the text.

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CORREGGIO. By T. Sturge Moore. With fifty-six illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 276. Price 7s. 6d. net.

If once again we say we welcome a new volume in Messrs. Duckworth's "Red Series," it is in no conventional mode of praising what Mr. Sturge Moore himself styles "the current fashion for illustrated monographs on the great masters." For while a multitude of modern art-books would be poor stuff without their pictures, we know that this series keeps a high standard, and comprises criticism which is itself a contribution to literature. In *Correggio* Mr. Sturge Moore attacks a theme very different from his *Dürer*, but we find an equal suggestiveness and fertility of ideas, and the same nervous, if somewhat involved, method of beautiful phraseology. Whether Mr. Moore carries one with him or provokes dissent (as in certain erratic allusions to the spirit of Greek art), one is bound to acknowledge that here is a man of letters striving to put a study in æsthetic on the same high plane of thinking as a Ruskin or a Matthew Arnold; and for that, in these days of slipshod books, let us be duly thankful.

In *Correggio*, with all his virtues and their defects, we study a painter who, in the phrase of Mr. Arthur Strong (the original editor of this series, to whose memory Mr. Moore pays a pathetic and generous tribute), "owes least to biographers." Even his works, of which a large number of adequate photographs are here carefully printed, are sadly marred by time and decay and "mis-restoration." But the charm of them, pagan and Christian subjects alike, is extreme, within their limitations. Mr. Sturge Moore ranks the two pictures of classical mythology, the "Io" and the "Ganymede," among his loveliest creations, and he adduces sound reasons for his faith. And any amateur of the fine arts knows that Correggio painted babies to perfection. In this connection we venture to think that the passage at pp. 63 to 64, where Mr. Moore describes the "two little air-swimming cherubs" of the Dresden "Madonna," is one of the most exquisite pieces of prose written for

many a day. If it were only for such pages as these, this volume would be a delight.

Being an artist himself, Mr. Moore has seized this opportunity in Part I. of his book to tender some reflections on the pretensions and possibilities of art criticism. His protest against pedantry, "the nagging of a meticulous science," is timely; and while it is impossible in a short notice to pick up points of nice disputation, one may praise his bold sincerity of exposition. The short chapter on "The Question of the Value of Fame's Portraits of Great Men" is an admirable essay.

The illustrations show many sketches and drawings besides the paintings. There is a good index, and a valuable "Chronology of Correggio's Paintings," compiled by Mr. C. S. Ricketts.—W. H. D.

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A HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE. By J. Meade Falkner. Cheap edition. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. 327. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Dipping into this neatly produced volume to revive our memories of a book which was so warmly welcomed in its earlier form, we were struck by the grip and interest of the narrative. Wherever we opened the page the fascination of the subject and the writer's style seized us, and it was difficult to lay down the volume. The history of the county and the history of the University are inextricably interwoven, and hence, perhaps, part of the charm of the narrative. The chapters relating to the mediæval University, the dissolution of the religious houses, and the subsequent fluctuations of belief and practice during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth—in which the University played to a large extent so subservient and time-serving a part—makes excellent reading; still more vivid are those which tell the story of the city and county during the Civil War and the times of the Commonwealth and Restoration. Mr. Falkner has done his work thoroughly well. County history may not be considered a popular subject, but in this volume every page is alive, and no reader can fail to feel the fascination of so strikingly interesting a narrative as that in which Mr. Falkner has summarized the story of the county and University of Oxford.

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FATHER FELIX'S CHRONICLES. By Nora Chesson. Edited by W. H. Chesson. Frontispiece. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1907. 8vo., pp. 312. Price 6s.

Fiction is, as a rule, outside the *Antiquary's* province. But this posthumous book by Mrs. Chesson is not of the ordinary type of fiction. It is a chronicle by a Father Felix, of Trinity Priory, Norwich, of certain happenings, chiefly in Norwich and its neighbourhood, and partly in London, during the reign of Henry IV. The preparations for a rising in favour of a supposititious Richard II.—the real poor King Dickon being dead and buried, as history records—the pitiful attempt at a rising itself, its suppression by King Henry, and certain consequent executions, with subsidiary incidents in London, and a final painful chapter (which might well have been omitted) depicting the infliction of the *peine forte et dure* on a woman, form the chief materials of the book. As a story, it is decidedly interesting and moving, while archæologically it must be regarded as somewhat of a

*tour de force* for a writer who had won her spurs in other fields. The fifteenth-century setting and accessories are in excellent keeping, and the whole picture of mediæval monastic and town life is effectively wrought. Perusal of the book deepens our sense of the loss sustained by literature in the early death of the singer who was best known as "Nora Hopper."

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THE HOSPITAL AND FREE SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II., DUBLIN, COMMONLY CALLED THE BLUE-COAT SCHOOL. By Sir F. R. Falkiner, K.C. Nine plates. Dublin: *Sealy, Briers, and Walker*, 1906. 8vo., pp. vii, 314. Price 7s. 6d.

It was well worth while to set forth the story of the foundation of the Blue-Coat School of Dublin. In so doing, and in compiling notices of its governors, from the rise of the hospital in 1668 until 1840, when its government by the city ceased, Sir Frederick Falkiner, the late Recorder, has produced a most interesting and readable account of the social life of the Irish capital for some two centuries. The mere outline tale of the buildings is a startling narrative. The hospital was not completed until six years after the turning of the first sod. At the opening, on May 5, 1675, it was tenanted by sixty children, of whom three were girls. The disturbances after the accession of James II. made the school a cockpit for the rival parties, Romanists and Protestants vying with each other to secure the appointment of scholars, and to eject those of the opposite creed. In 1689 the hospital was turned into a barrack, and afterwards was the temporary Parliament House whilst a new one was being built. New buildings, designed to accommodate 300 boys, were opened in 1784. Much of the subsequent history of the school is sordid, and in a variety of ways it is discreditable to the English rule of Ireland prior to Catholic emancipation.

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Among the many pamphlets on our table are several which deserve a word or two of notice. The Rev. James King, Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick-upon-Tweed, issues for sale, on behalf of the poor of his parish, a booklet on *The Edwardian Walls and Elizabethan Ramparts of Berwick-upon-Tweed* (price 1s.), which contains a good deal of scrappy and not too well-arranged information on the subjects indicated. The South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies prints (price 6d.) a useful little sketch of the law relating to *The Preservation of Treasure-Trove and other Relics*, from the very competent pen of Dr. William Martin, M.A. The Rev. Dr. H. J. D. Astley issues in a neat booklet a reprint of his paper on *A Group of Norman Fonts in North-West Norfolk* (Norwich: *Goose and Son*, price 1s.). The corner of Norfolk referred to is peculiarly rich in fine Norman fonts, and Dr. Astley here describes eleven of them, and discusses learnedly the origin or source of the ornamentation and sculpture upon them, some of which are extraordinarily rich and elaborate. Eighteen fine photographic illustrations add greatly to the value of this attractive booklet. From the Clarendon Press comes the "Romanes Lecture" for 1906—*Sturla the Historian* (price 1s. net), by W. P. Ker, M.A., which was delivered in the Schools at Oxford on November 24 last. This all too brief lecture is a scholarly and most interesting contribution to the

study of Icelandic literature and history. The Kil-dare Archæological Society publishes as a reprint from its *Journal* an *Index to the Wills of the Diocese of Kilware* (Dublin: E. Ponsonby, price 1s. 7d., post free), edited by Sydney Cary—a useful addition to the genealogist's tools. The Society proposes, if this venture meets with sufficient support, to print other indexes to records of a similar nature. Last, but not least, comes a capital little *Short History of Taunton Castle*, by the Rev. D. P. Alford, M.A. (Taunton: Barnicot and Pearce, price 4d.). This excellent historical sketch, illustrated by three plates, which is published under the auspices of the Somerset Archæological Society, is a cheap fourpennyworth.

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The *Reliquary* for January contains well-illustrated articles on "Jugglers," by Mr. Arthur Watson; "Buddh Gayā"—one of the Buddhist holy places, a few hours south by rail from Patna—by Mrs. Tench; and "Notes on the Opening of a Bronze Age Barrow at Manton, near Marlborough," by Mrs. Cunningham, an interesting account of a careful and productive piece of work. The *Scottish Historical Review*, January, contains, *inter alia*, articles on "The Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland, 1707," by Professor Hume Brown; "Scotland and the Papacy during the Great Schism," by Mr. A. T. Steuart; "A Contract of Mutual Friendship in the '45," by Mr. J. H. Stevenson; and "Ancient Legend and Modern Poetry in Ireland," by Mr. J. L. Morison. An attractive number of the *Essex Review*, January, contains "Louis XVIII. at Gosfield Hall"; "A History of Shipbuilding in Essex," by Mr. Miller Christy; and "More Recollections of Bygone Essex," by Mr. Henry Laver. The *Cornubian Annual*, No. 4, 1906-1907 (price 3d.) contains much fiction—some of it familiar—besides topographical articles such as "Lychgates," "A Famous Haunt of the Dartmoor Pixies," and "The Story of St. Just." The printing leaves much to be desired. We have also received the *Seven Hills Magazine*, December (Dublin: James Duffy and Co., Ltd., price 2s. 6d. net), which contains the first part of a learned study of "The Life and Literature of St. Patrick," by Dr. W. J. D. Croke, of Rome; *Auction Sale Prices*, the useful record for the quarter ended December 31, 1906. *Rivista d'Italia*, December; *Northern Notes and Queries*, January; the *American Antiquarian*, November and December; and *East Anglian*, September and October, the latter number containing a first paper on certain Norwich mediæval service-books.



## Correspondence.

### SELBY ABBEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

ALL Englishmen must regret the great fire that lately took place in Selby Abbey, which was one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings in the country. But to speak of it as the finest after York Minster is a great mistake. In Yorkshire alone Beverley Minster

is much finer than Selby, and in some things finer than York itself.

More than forty years ago the writer spent a week-end at Selby on purpose to see the Abbey thoroughly, and having since seen it again and again, it almost seemed like a personal loss when he read in the newspapers of the fire, which ought never to have taken place. And yet that fire may be a blessing in disguise. The Selby tower was wretched in the extreme. It was rebuilt at a time when the builders of the period considered Gothic architecture the creation of a barbarous people and classic architecture was all the fashion. Some of the views which are not taken from photographs hardly do justice to its want of symmetry. If anyone will inspect the new east end of Wakefield Cathedral, he may see how wonderfully superior in the hands of a first-rate architect even new work may be made to the old. Look at those splendid spires, with the towering groined roof, made of the finest stone. The sight of them is enough to raise one's aspirations heavenward!

Is it not possible that the restored Selby Abbey may be far more beautiful than the one before the fire? Without a south transept, like a dove with a broken wing, and with its miserable tower, its exterior could not much excite our admiration. Some of us may not see it, but if Yorkshire responds with her usual generosity, Selby Abbey may still rise in greater beauty, and please the eye of the traveller from London to Edinburgh for ages to come.

JOHN ARTHUR CLAPHAM.

30, St. Paul's Road, Bradford.

### CROPPENBERGH FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I SHOULD be much obliged if anyone could give me information as to the marriage of Ann Croppenbergh and George Sherard. She was the daughter of a London merchant, and her husband, George Sherard, was born in 1626, and their eldest son, William, in 1652.

Mary Croppenbergh (mother to Ann) in her will (proved 1652) describes herself as a widow. Any information as to Ann Croppenbergh's father also would be welcome.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY,

*Cork Herald.*

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



